Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861. NUMBER 176.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Apportionment Bill Passed Both Houses.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL.

No More Secession in the Legislature.

A NEW BANK BILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

In the Senate this morning, the Apportionment bill came up in order, and for an amendment to include the town of Rich in Cook county, and another making some changes to suit the Opposition in the extreme south end of the State. It was passed by a party vote. Then immediately followed, according to an understanding arrived at last night, the

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

It was reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Blodgett, the author of the bill, and the rules being suspended, the bill was put through all the preliminary stages, and passed by an unanimous vote of the Senate. The bill is clearly and tersely drawn, a summary of which is as follows: Section 1 provides for calling the Convention the first Tuesday in January, 1862, which is to consist of 75 members, to be chosen from the same Districts as the present House of Representatives. Section 2 provides that the election for members of the Convention shall be holden the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1861. Section 3 provides for the return of the vote as in the case of members of the General Assembly. Section 4 provides that members of the Convention shall meet in the House of Representatives that they shall elect one of their number President; may appoint one or more Secretaries, and other necessary officers; pay of members to be four dollars per day, and may vote Secretaries, &c., such compensation as they choose. Sec. 5 provides that records of proceedings shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that they shall be submitted to be ratified or rejected by the people, on a day to be named by the Convention. Sec. 6 provides for the punishment of the violations of the oath prescribed by this bill. Sec. 7 provides that the Secretary of State shall print 10,000 copies of this act, one-half to be handed over to the members of the Assembly, and the other to be forwarded, *pro rata populi*, to the Clerks of the County Courts in this State.

In the afternoon little business, except the usual routine, was transacted.

NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE.

The House adjourned last night, pending a call. At the usual hour this afternoon no quorum was present, and the House adjourned till 2 o'clock. This was according to an understanding entered into last night, and in order that the Democracy might get the credit of fillibustering with their constituents.

A QUORUM IN THE HOUSE—APPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED.

In the afternoon the apportionment bill as reported from the Senate, came up and under a suspension of the rules was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed by a party vote, 41 to 20.

Immediately thereafter followed the Constitutional Convention bill, which was put through under a suspension of the rules, and passed by an unanimous vote: Ayes 71, Noes none.

A NEW BANKING BILL.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hacker of Union, read by its title and ordered to be printed, providing for a general system of banking on a specie basis. The bill is nearly a copy of the Indiana State Bank Law. Its passage is urged upon the Legislature by responsible parties from Chicago, and the southern part of the State as well.

The House passed a resolution declaring when it adjourns to-morrow night, the Senate concurring, it will adjourn until Monday next at 9½ o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE SECESSION GONE UP—WHERE'S BROOKS?

All danger of secession is over and the best feeling prevailing. The people may look for much intelligent and beneficial legislation during the balance of the session.

A LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO MR. LINCOLN.

A committee of three members of the Legislature of Indiana arrived to-day. They are instructed to invite Mr. Lincoln to take Indianapolis *en route* when he goes to Washington. Mr. Lincoln's reply was that he had not finally decided on the route he would take, but would let them know in the course of two weeks. The delegation is composed of Messrs. R. A. Cameron, D. C. Branham and Walter March. These gentlemen are supposed to favor the claims of Schuyler Colfax, in preference to those of Caleb B. Smith.

A MEXICAN ENVOY COMES TO SEE MR. LINCOLN.

Signor Romero, the Mexican minister, is here. He had an interview with Mr. Lincoln yesterday, and presented an autograph letter from General Juarez, President of Mexico, to Mr. Lincoln, congratulating him on his election, and expressing the hope that the relations between the two Republics, would be of the friendliest character.

It is Mr. Lincoln's present intention to remain in Springfield until the middle of February.

KANSAS RELIEF.

Receipts up to Jan. 19th—Wants of Kansas.

OFFICE GEN'L SHIPPING AG'T KANSAS RELIEF, MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 19th, 1861.

Since my last report I have received in cash,

From A. Langworthy, Findlay, Ohio	$14.00
J. W. Spinning, Covington, Iowa	242.20
Eli Hanes, Irish Grove, Ill	21.30
W. O. Stoddard, for Champaign Co. Com	200.00
G. Mart, of Perkins Grove	.50
Mt. Pleasant, Racine Co., (Wisconsin) Com	310.51
M. Botty, Woodstock, Ill	1.00
C. S. Boyd, cash collected after my lecture at Cong. Church, Princeton, Ill	9.33
Nelson Mason, for committee, Sterling, Ill	106.00
Samuel Edwards, Mendota, Ill	5.50
J. Mairs, Trenton, (N. J.) per hands J. Reading	10.00
Mrs. Wills, Troy Grove	4.00
Ladies' Kansas Aid Society, Lafayette, Ill	11.00
Wm. Lundley, Atalissa, Muscatine Co., Ia	100.00
Campbell & Jones, Monmouth, Ill	100.00
John Q. Adams, Fall River Committee, Columbia Co., Wisconsin	[illegible]

All of which is appropriated as directed by the donors.

I have also received from John I. Losee of Ellery, New York, 205 sacks, which have been filled with grain and forwarded to Kansas. Since my last report there has been received and forwarded across the Mississippi river up to Jan. 12th, the following amounts.

Wheat and flour, lbs	325,738
Corn Meal, lbs	555,317
Beans, lbs	42,038
Miscellaneous grain, lbs	1,149

9 sacks, 1 box dried apples, 3 brls pork, 1 brl beef, 19 bxs herrings, and 51 packages sundries.

The total amount received and forwarded from the beginning of our agency up to Jan. 12th, is—

Wheat and flour, lbs	1,018,409
Corn and meal, lbs	2,018,[illegible]
Beans, lbs	136,411
Buckwheat and flour, lbs	19,459
Miscellaneous grain, lbs	67,081
Total, lbs	3,259,563

This looks like a large amount, but it is only *about one-fourth of what will be necessary* for the sustenance of the destitute for seven months! "The United States army rations for each man daily is 18 ounces of bread and either 20 ounces of beef or three-fourths of a pound of pork, but no vegetables." This amounts to 266 ounces of solid food per week when beef is allowed, or 210 ounces when pork is allowed, or 16½ pounds of solid food to keep a person for one week, 495,750 pounds for 30,000 people for one week or 14,962,500 pounds for seven months, making 244,875 bushels at 60 pounds to the bushel. This calculation does not take into the account what is required to feed horses and cattle while hauling the provisions into the interior from Atchison. It only considers the smallest amount of food required to sustain 30,000 human beings for seven months.

From the United States census report and other authentic sources, I have ascertained that there are, in thirty counties in Kansas, (leaving out the counties contiguous to the Missouri River), 15,000 farms, with an average of about thirty acres to each plowed for cultivation, making 450,000 acres. That an average of five acres of spring wheat to each farm will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 100,000 bushels of seed-wheat, which should be sown the beginning of March, and will enable the sufferers to raise home supplies by the month of July, instead of depending on corn, which they will not be able to raise till September or October.

They will also require 30,000 bushels of potatoes and 15,000 bushels of corn for seed.

The amounts that will be required *at the lowest estimate* for the payment of freights at the reduced rates of transportation which the Railroads and Express Companies have liberally consented to make will be as follows:

Freights on Breadstuffs	$37,782.50
Freights on Seed Wheat, Corn and Potatoes	81,500.00
The lowest estimate that we can make for sacks, allowing for return sacks is	30,000.00
Total amount	$149,282.50

These estimates of costs and amounts of provisions required are predicated upon the supposition that the people who are known to be in want will have to live almost ENTIRELY UPON BREAD AND WATER; and principally on corn bread, and no estimate is made here for suitable food or medicines for the sick.

The contributions in money have not amounted to one-fourth of what will be required to pay freights and purchase sacks. Hence all who have the means should at once send their donations so as to enable us to forward the seed wheat and supply "seed to the sower and bread to the hungry." W. F. M. ARNY, Gen'l Shipping Agent for Kansas Relief.

Kansas Acknowledgments.

I have received from the following sources, since report of December 19th, from:

Relief Committee, Winfield, Du Page Co. J. Wiant	$30.95
Relief Committee Sandusky, Ohio, by Geo. Barney	27.00
Relief Committee, Naperville, Ill., M. C. Dudley	77.75
Relief Committee, Oskaloosa, Nebraska County, Iowa, by John R. Needham	34.75
Relief Committee, Paw Paw, Mich. by S. H. Blackman	15.00
Relief Committee, Orland and Palos, towns in Cook county, by D. W. Griffin	89.10
Relief Committee, Baraboo, Wis., by E. Jones	50.00
Central Committee, Bloomingdale, DuPage county, by James Stephens and Hills	180.00
do do do do do	41.00
German Workingmen's Association, Chicago, by F. Reinhart	25.00
Collection from Harlem, Proviso town, Cook county, by Mr. Scoville	20.00
A. Wallingford, Chicago	5.00
Elijah Dresser, Linderwood, Ogle Co. Ills	8.00
E. M. Gaines, Columbus City, Iowa, by Editor Chicago Tribune	5.00
Thanks Collection, Union City, Branch Co. Michigan, by S. W. Streeter	20.00
"A Farmer," Richmond, Ill	2.00
H. H. Massey, Treasurer of Relief Committee, $241.30, amount of cash collected, and proceeds of corn sold, donated by citizens of Worth, Bremen and north part of Thornton, Cook Co. Ills., to be sent to W. F. M. Arny, to buy corn	$41.30
Total	$810.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Cooly, Farwell & Co., bill of sheeting	$68.43
Paid W. F. M. Arny, special contribution, to buy corn from Worth, Bremen, and north part of Thornton, Cook Co. Ill	241.30
Paid drayage on donations	.37
Sent per Am. Ex. Co. to S. C. Pomeroy	500.75
Total	$810.85

JOHN EVANS.

Vigilance Committee in Southern Illinois—Letter from Rev. James M. West.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DUQUOIN, Perry Co., Ill., Jan. 18, '61.

Having been notified on the night of the 5th inst., to leave my home in Pope County, within ten days, by an infuriated mob, as you have already been informed, and having been notified of the intention of the mob to visit us again on the night of the 12th, my friends came in to assist me against any assault that they might make; and keeping out a watch the marauders only came near enough to reconnoiter, and, finding us "Wide-Awake" they staid off. Being informed of their intention nevertheless to carry out their evil designs, I betook myself to getting ready to leave as best I could, before the expiration of the 10 days. This was to us a severe trial. But to be exposed to the secret attacks of a riotous mob, not knowing when to look for them, was more than I felt safe in doing. Perhaps you can better imagine than I can express the emotions of my heart, on taking the leave of my companion and loved ones, to wander an exile, forced to seek a home among strangers, at this inclement season. In these trying times, we are compelled to take just what we can get in the disposition of our property. Our little homestead only brought about two-thirds of its value, payable in one, two, three and four years. And thus, we are compelled to seek a home, without the means to pay for it, as best we can. But shall we murmur? God forbid! Christ suffered martyrdom; and if we are found worthy to suffer for righteousness sake, so be it. God can make the wrath of man to praise him, and the rest will he restrain. JAMES M. WEST.

Raid on Washington.

We have private advices from Washington to the effect that the danger of the seizure of that city by an armed mob of Southern Disunists is far more serious and more imminent than is imagined by people abroad. The few companies of regular troops whom Gen Scott has stationed in the District, with the newly enrolled and organized body of the citizens of the District, cannot be relied on against a *coup de main* executed by a large force of desperate men well armed, and suddenly launched against the city.

—Do those who prefer to stand quietly by while the Republic is destroyed, think it will be proper to resist such an attack? Or will they endeavor to compromise and try conciliation or concession with this mob?—*N. Y. Tribune*, 19th.

THE CITY.

GONE UP.—The late railroad difficulty by which the passenger fare to Cleveland was reduced has been adjusted so far as to restore rates to the old figures.

LECTURE AT BRYAN HALL.—Rev. Henry Cox, of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, will deliver a lecture at Bryan Hall on Friday evening.

PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The Pastoral Aid Society hold their Annual Meeting, with public exercises, at Trinity Church, on Madison street, this Wednesday evening, at 7 P. M.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Second Universalist Society, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor, have just finished a very handsome church edifice, which they are to dedicate with appropriate services this evening.

INSTALLATION.—The public installation of Rev. James Dixon, as Pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, will take place on Thursday evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the above Church. Rev. Robert Boyd, Rev. J. A. Smith, and Rev. A. J. Joslyn, the former pastor, will officiate, with other clergymen of this city.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a gem. A bright, mild winter's day, with just the slightest tint of Spring. The streets were very gay and lively all day. The shoppers were abroad. There were plenty of country teams in with their produce, and the city buzzed as earnestly as if secession has never been heard of.

MR. SUMNER'S LECTURE THIS EVENING.—The lecture this evening at Bryan Hall, by George Sumner, Esq., on "Spain," should draw a crowded house for a two-fold reason. First, because the subject is one of interest handled by a scholarly and able litterateur, and tourist; and second, because the cause to be directly aided by the sale of tickets is the Ministry at Large. Let there be a full house.

LECTURE.—The Rev. A. R. Green, of Windsor, C. W. will address the gentlemen and ladies of Chicago in Quinn Chapel, corner of Buffalo and Jackson street, on this (Wednesday) evening, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"The American Union, and the Prophecy concerning it." The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission 10 cents, to defray expenses. The Rev. A. R. Green is the editor of the *True Royalist*, a paper devoted to the elevation of his downtrodden race, and he will receive subscriptions for his laudable enterprise at the close of the lecture.

THE SLOAT SEWING MACHINES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MASON & EASTER.—In one of the splendid stores in the new Sherman House, and directly opposite our office, is an establishment worthy of more than a passing notice. We refer to the store No. 54 Clark street, where Messrs. Mason & Easter, the sole agents for the sale of George B. Sloat's sewing machines in the Northwestern States, have fitted up an elegant sale's room and also a private room for instruction, where lady assistants are always in attendance to give instruction in all kinds of sewing. The machines are simple in principle, work with speed and accuracy, and are superbly finished.

We profess to know something about the above named article, and would say to our friends call on Mason & Easter and see the Sloat machine. It is indeed "a thing of beauty," and in the household, "a joy forever."

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.

More Affidavits.

As we have before stated, a motion is pending before the His Honor, Judge John M. Wilson for a change of venue of the case of J. W. Bissell from the Recorder's to the Superior Court, on the ground that the Recorder is so grossly prejudiced against Bissell and therefore, that justice cannot be obtained for him in that court. It is, perhaps, fair to inquire whether this cry of prejudice is not got up for the purpose of making capital and sympathy for Mr. Bissell, when, in fact like the Paddy, justice is the very thing he is afraid of. Aside from the effect thus sought to be produced, it matters little in what court Bissell is tried, for no man in this community wants to see him convicted unless he is fairly proved to be guilty, and we should not have given the matter more than a passing notice before the trial came on, had not the Mayor's paper of Monday contained a characteristic article, grossly false, abusive and malignant against the Recorder [illegible] the District Attorney. Our readers need hardly to be told [illegible] that His Honor has a spite against "this Court," against [illegible] Haven and Bradley, that amounts almost to insanity. It is deep, bitter and insatiate. To gratify it he would jeopard every other man's interest in the city; and, were it necessary, let the basest of criminals go "unwhipt of justice!"

To show how false and malignant the Mayor's attack is, we publish the following affidavit of J. K. C. Forrest, Esq., Clerk of the Recorder's Court, for many years, in the absence of the Mayor, the principal editor of the *Democrat*:

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—*State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.*—Joseph K. C. Forrest, of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is Clerk of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, and was present at the December term, A. D., 1860, at which term of said Court Josiah W. Bissell, impleaded with Walter F. Chadwick for a conspiracy, was tried and acquitted. This deponent further saith that he is well acquainted with Josiah H. Williams and Asa Williams, and that both of said Williamses were at the time official members of the police force of said city of Chicago, and that during said trial one of the said above named Williamses came to the door of the court room during said trial, and asked this deponent to speak to said Bissell and send him out; that he said Williams gave as a reason for not speaking to said Bissell himself, that he said Williams was afraid to be seen speaking to said Bissell; that a Captain of Police from St. Louis, whose name the said Williams gave this deponent, but that this deponent do not now recall, wanted to see said Bissell in the Marshal's office, and that this deponent declined to carry said message, but subsequently told one of the deputies in the court room that some one in the hall wanted to see Bissell, and soon thereafter Bissell went out and deponent saw him, Bissell, going to the Marshal's office or coming out.

And this deponent further says that during the trial of said Bissell this deponent was present during the trial and that the conduct of the Recorder during said trial was such that this deponent was of the opinion if any partiality or feeling was manifested by said Recorder during said trial more favorable to either party than the other, it was to favor the said defendant Bissell—and that this deponent so remarked at the time—that this deponent was present on Monday morning, when the States Attorney made a motion to said Court to have the said Bissell and Chadwick give bail to answer to an indictment, for soliciting to the commission of a felony, and for a special grand jury; upon which motion the counsel of said Bissell, J. D. Ward and McAllister, were present, and up to this time this deponent saw no exhibition of feeling, prejudice or partiality on the part of said Recorder. But that upon the making of this motion, said McAllister, before any action by the said Court on said motion, or any remark made by the said Recorder thereon, he the said McAllister, in a bitter and violent manner and with great anger, attacked the Court, the Prosecutor, the Sheriff and others in a most abusive and turbulent manner, and said among other things that there would be a day of reckoning, that the outside feeling was strongly in favor of Bissell and against the course of the prosecution; and that while Mr. McAllister was indulging in this strain of remark, the Judge in a mild and deprecating manner appealed to Mr. McAllister not to indulge in such attacks and not to allude to outside feelings as no such considerations would influence his action, that thereupon said McAllister replied in a very contemptuous manner that he did not suppose any considerations would influence the Court, and that this was the first indication of any feeling exhibited by the Court during said trial and that this was in consequence of the course and conduct of said McAllister. And this deponent further says that he has not seen or witnessed any feeling on the part of said court touching the merits of said case, and that the counsel of said defendant, Bissell, stated to this deponent that the trial as far as the Recorder was concerned, had been fairly conducted, and that they had nothing to complain of in relation to his course. And further deponent says not. JOSEPH K. C. FORREST.

Subscribed and sworn to this the 17th day of January, 1861. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

To the same effect are the affidavits of the Hon. Joseph Knox and Tarlton Jones, Esq., one of the jurors, which we append in full:

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Joseph Knox of said county, being duly sworn, on his oath, sayeth: that he is an attorney at law, and was one of the attorneys associated with Carlos Haven, Esq., in the prosecution of a certain indictment against one Josiah W. Bissell, lately tried in the Recorder's Court in the city of Chicago, and in the argument of the motion subsequently made in arrest of judgment afterwards presented in said court against the said Bissell. This affiant further saith that at no time during said trial, were there any manifestations of any prejudice on the part of the Judge, against said Bissell. That on the contrary it was the opinion of this affiant and was made the subject of remark during said trial among the counsel for the people that the leanings of the court were against them and in favor of said Bissell. This affiant further saith that when the defendant's motions for a change of venue were made, Judge Wilson remarked repeatedly to the Prosecuting Attorney, that he very much desired that the prosecution would consent to the change and would not require the Court to pass upon the legal sufficiency of the affidavits exhibited by the defendant. To this counsel Mr. Haven refused to give. This affiant further saith that after the said trial, and during the pending of said motion, Mr. McAllister, one of the attorneys for the defendant, remarked to the Court that nine-tenths of the people outside approved of the verdict of the Jury. Judge Wilson thereupon said that he knew not how that was, but however it might be, the Court must [illegible] the Court if compelled to act, could only do so upon the facts and proofs legally before it. Mr. McAllister then stated, in substance, that he did not suppose that anything said or done outside or inside of the Court would have much effect upon the Court; to which Judge Wilson, with perfect apparent coolness, said to Mr. McAllister, that "such remarks might be both gentlemanly and professional, or they might be pettyfogging; he would not undertake to characterize them." And affiant saith that he at the time noticed and was somewhat surprised at the calmness and coolness of the Court under the provocation given to it by the manner and the language of the counsel. JOS. KNOX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, A. D. 1861. JOS. K. C. FORREST, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—*State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.*—Tarlton Jones of the city of Chicago, County and State aforesaid, being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was a juror for the term of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago for the December Term last, and was one of the Jury which sat and tried the case of Josiah W. Bissell impleaded with Walter F. Chadwick for a conspiracy to burn a portion of the Railroad Bridge extending across the Mississippi at Rock Island. And this deponent further saith, that during the entire trial of said cause the conduct and rulings of the Recorder, Robert S. Wilson, in reference to the said cause was such as to impress the mind of this deponent that said Recorder was entirely impartial and liberal towards the said defendant, Bissell. And that this deponent saw no exhibition of impartiality or feeling or prejudice against the said defendant on the part of said Recorder, and that the conduct of said Recorder during said trial was such that this deponent was not able to gather or infer what the opinion of said Recorder was as to the merits of said case. And this deponent further says that his attention was particularly directed to the rulings of said Recorder on and during said trial on the questions of law that were raised, and this affiant was then and still is impressed with the belief that said Recorder was ever fair, impartial and liberal towards said defendant, Bissell. And this deponent further saith that when the verdict of acquittal was returned the Recorder remarked in substance as follows: "Now, Mr. Bissell, it having been stated by counsel that there was prejudice here in Chicago against you, you ought not to think that that prejudice has injured you, for you have had a fair and impartial trial; besides you have had the Mayor and part of the city police and a newspaper to assist you, since the time this indictment was found. Hon. Mr. Haven, don't you think you ought to be kind enough to allow the prisoner to have this box of fluid that was sent here from St. Louis," and that the same was said in a quiet manner, not in an abusive nor insulting manner, and that this was all that was said by the said Recorder on the rendition of said verdict to Mr. Bissell, to the best recollection of this deponent; and further the deponent says not. TARLTON JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to this 17th day of January, A. D., 1861. JOS. K. C. FORREST, Clerk.

There is a curious point in the affidavit of Andrew Enzenbacker, one of the jurors, to which we call special attention. Why were he and his brother taken round to a room in which Bissell was, and their drafts for jury services paid in full? Why was he ready and so prompt to invest in Chicago city orders? What does this mean? The following is the affidavit:

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—*State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.*—Andrew Enzenbacker of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that this affiant and his brother, Jno Enzenbacher, were jurors upon the panel for the December term, 1860, of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, and sat as jurors upon the trial of Josiah W. Bissell at said term of said Recorder's Court, this affiant further says that he has read the affidavit of Tarlton Jones hereto attached, marked "A," and that he knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true according to the best recollection and belief of this affiant. This affiant further says that he and his brother Joseph received a certificate of the Clerk of the Recorder's Court of their services as a Juror, the same being an order upon the City Treasury or Comptroller for services as Jurors for said term, that shortly after this affiant and his brother Joseph received said certificate they met C. B. Field, who also sat as a Juror in said case against J. W. Bissell, as a tales and Juror, that said affiant and his brother went to the office of H. Joy, in this city, to sell said certificate, at which place they met said Field, who said to this affiant and his brother Joseph, that he knew where they could get for said certificates the full face and value. Said Field said he knew a man that was buying up certificates to pay city tax with. He then took this affiant and his brother Joseph to a room in this city, between Lake and Randolph streets, the precise location of which this affiant cannot state; and [illegible] to this affiant and his brother [illegible] that there was [illegible] there Josiah W. Bissell, the defendant in the above said case, and others, all strangers to this affiant; said Bissell then took the order and certificate from these affiants and handed it to some person to this affiant unknown in the room, which said person gave to this affiant and his brother's check for $37.50, being the full amount of said order for jury services of this affiant and his brother in the aforesaid case, and that this affiant and his brother immediately left said room and went to the bank upon which the check was drawn and got said check cashed, and further saith not. ANDREW ENZENBACKER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of January, 1861. J. K. C. FORREST, Clerk of Recorder's Court of city of Chicago, county of Cook.

Aside from the sympathy which the Mayor and the counsel of Bissell are striving to manufacture for him at the expense of the Recorder, the District Attorney and Bradley, the ends of justice, we doubt not, will be subserved equally well by his being tried in the Superior Court. Our only purpose in publishing the above affidavits and referring to the matter at all, is to place the whole subject right before the public. Let Mr. Bissell have a fair trial. If innocent, let him be acquitted; if guilty, let not personal malice and legal quibbles shield him from punishment. But whatever may be the result, we do insist that the testimony on the previous trial implicates him sufficiently in a conspiracy to burn the Rock Island bridge; that honorable, high-minded men, [illegible] who compose the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, will cease to employ him further in any warfare they may choose to wage against that bridge. If hereafter it is burned, it will be hard for them to make the public believe they did not either directly or indirectly light the torch of the incendiary. Better drop this whole controversy, and let the great lines of commerce go wherever the public necessities require, always requiring that one shall not materially obstruct or interfere with the rights of the other.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Second Annual Meeting, Election of Officers, Addresses, &c.

At the meeting at Bryan Hall last night, on motion of Rev. E. F. Dickenson, Cyrus Bentley was called to the Chair. The meeting was then opened with prayer.

The Nominating Committee reported the following officers and Board of Managers at Large. The report was adopted, and the persons named declared elected.

OFFICERS.

Jonathan Burr, President; W. Bryan, Vice President; D. R. Holt, Treasurer; E. F. Dickenson, Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS AT LARGE.

Mrs. I. N. Arnold, Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. L. D. Olmsted, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. N. B. Judd, Mrs. Jas. Larmon, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. Geo. Cook, Mrs. J. C. Haines, Mrs. C. Morgan, Mrs. E. S. Warner.

The second annual report of the Secretary, Rev. E. F. Dickenson, was read. The following is an abstract of the main facts elicited in said report:

The Home for the Friendless was opened on the 19th of August, 1858, and during the first sixteen months of its existence the number of inmates was 333. Of these 98 were adults. Homes in the country were procured for 202. During the past year the number of inmates received has been [illegible]. Of these, 170 were adults. As many as 17 infants have been in care of the nursery at one time.

The nationality of inmates is shown by the following:

American	[illegible]
English	[illegible]
German	[illegible]
French	[illegible]
Scotch	[illegible]
Norwegian	[illegible]
Irish	[illegible]

The deaths during the past year have been 11; sent to the Reform School, 1; expulsions, 2.

The New Home was first occupied in April last, and is now in successful operation. Considerable aid has been received during the year from the country, in donations from Churches, Sabbath Schools and other sources. Railroads leading into the city have invariably brought such donations free of charge. Two hundred farmers and others have aided the cause by such contributions.

The report on motion was accepted.

It was recommended by the Physician of the Home, in his report, that more help in the shape of nurses was needed, there having been at one time but one of these to six sick children, when some twenty were down with scarlet fever. As a remedy, he proposed circulating a paper for the names of volunteer nurses. He also recommended the furnishing of a hospital room, to be used expressly for that purpose.

The Treasurer, Mr. Hoge, then read his report, which showed that the funds of the association had been carefully and properly expended. The report was accepted.

The purely business portion of the exercises having been attended to, Ex-Gov. E. W. McComas, editor of the *Times*, was called for, who responded with a short, well-conceived and happily-delivered speech. He was followed by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, who concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with great interest the annual report of the officers of the "*Home for the Friendless*." That in the judgment of this meeting, the institution is faithfully and judiciously managed, and as one of the noblest charities of our city, we recommend it to the liberal support of our fellow-citizens.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

He was followed by Rev. James Pratt of Trinity Church. The effort of the latter gentleman was peculiarly appropriate, and had the audience been larger, would have produced a marked effect. He argued that such an enterprise as the Home for the Friendless should have the pecuniary aid of the city government, as well as the support of our citizens in a private capacity.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Bryan, the proprietor of the Hall, and the meeting adjourned. It is the intention to hold a second meeting of the society for the purpose of a more full hearing of its claims upon the public, of which due notice will be given.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

Meeting of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

At the meeting of the Institute last evening to receive and consider the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, to unite with them in their next annual State Fair in Chicago, the following resolution received from the Board of the State Society, was read by the President:

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, in view of the intimate connection of Mechanics with Agriculture, cordially invite, through President Boyington, the Mechanics Institute of the city of Chicago to co-operate in our next annual exhibition at Chicago.

Resolution passed unanimously. JOHN COOK, Rec. Sec'y.

On motion of N. S. Bouton, a committee were appointed to take into consideration the above resolution, who reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Your Committee having taken into consideration the subject matter referred to them, beg leave to present the following report:

Whereas the resolution of the State Agricultural Society is indefinite as to the condition or terms of proposed union with them in a Fair, to be held during the next Fall, we therefore recommend that a committee of five (5) be appointed as a Committee on Fairs, for the year 1861, and that they shall proceed at once to make all preliminary arrangements, and collect such data as they may deem necessary. Also to invite proposals and examine localities, and to correspond with any parties who may see fit to co-operate with them in their next Annual Fair, or any future Fairs, and to report progress to the Institute in two weeks. N. S. BOUTON, Chairman of Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted and the following committee appointed:

N. S. Bouton, Wm. W. Boyington, Jas. Hollingsworth, Alex. Wolcott, C. M. Gray, L. Bridges, S. D. Childs.

The Committees are to meet at the Institute rooms on Thursday evening, to receive propositions and devise means to carry out the foregoing instructions.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner James held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Diedrich Vogs, a farmer residing at Elk Grove, who came to his death in this city, as the result of an accident that occurred on Monday afternoon, as follows:

He was driving in his farm wagon along Chicago avenue, returning homeward, when his horses became frightened by one of the street cars, and ran away, becoming unmanageable. As they struck the Chicago avenue bridge, Mr. Vogs was thrown violently to the ground, inflicting the injuries from which he has since deceased. His brother who was riding with him, was also thrown out, but not seriously injured. The wounded man was carried to the public house of Henry Seaver, No. 178 North Market street, where he received every attention, but of no avail.

Deceased leaves a wife and three children in narrow circumstances, thus suddenly and painfully bereft of their protector, who was well spoken of by those who knew him, as a respectable and hard-working man.

THE CAMPBELLS.—Never have an Opera Troupe of the burnt cork school created a greater furore in this city than the Campbells, who give the last evening of their season at Metropolitan Hall to-night. With all their side-splitting oddities and genuine witticisms, they give a bill of fare studded with musical gems, vocal and instrumental, worthy of the most pretentious troupe. They draw crowded houses every night, and all deserve them.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

We, the undersigned, believing our country in danger, our flag insulted, and the Constitution violated, call upon the Young Men of Chicago, of the age of thirty years, and under, who are opposed to all concessions and compromises of Freedom to Slavery, to meet with us, at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday Evening, January 25th, 1861, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the organization of the Young Men of the Nation in defense of the Constitution and the Union as they are.

Wells H. Blodgett,	George A. Forsyth,
D. W. Whittle,	George P. Edgar,
Lewis H. Davis,	J. O. Parker,
Horace White,	E. S. Abbott,
Wm. S. Cadman,	Ira W. Buell,
Clem. A. Loomis,	J. S. Ballard,
T. Thompson,	H. Woodbury,
Theodore Walker,	C. D. Scammon,
Lawrence S. Beardsley,	C. Shackleford.

And two hundred others.

Congregational Singing.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I attended one of your city churches last Sabbath. My name is Mentor. The Mentor family have a way with them of speaking their mind. It is my way, and being of large stature, I have never been brought into difficulty by it. How it might work with a little man is a point not well settled.

I attended church in your city. I love music and the organ, and went early to hear the Voluntary. Too many of the congregation evidently don't love music, and so didn't come to hear the Voluntary, and for that reason [illegible] what used to be called in the Mentor [illegible] Church." That, of course, [illegible] family, "late [illegible]" was pleasant for the early comers—the rustle and bustle of those striving who did not choose to hear the Voluntary.

I heard the Voluntary, and then sat the service through. I do not carry my love of music to the length of exclusiveness practiced by some, who favor seats near the door, and slip out when the sermon begins. I remained through the entire exercises, and was repaid. But there were some things I noticed, that being a Mentor of the old Mentor family, I couldn't but speak of. So I took my stand in the vestibule, and as the congregation passed out I selected my man, and made up to him. He seemed glad to see me and put out his hand. "Sir," said I to him, "I observe that you sang in church." Said he, "Mr. Mentor don't speak of it."

"Aye, but I must; you know the Mentor family. And now about that singing of yours, my elderly friend. Do you sing at home?"

"No."

"Cultivate music in your household?"

"No."

"Do you ever sing anywhere else than at Church?"

"No."

"Do me the favor to give me the scale?" (All this in the vestibule.)

"Pardon me, sir, but I really do not know one note from another."

"Then, sir, why do you sing at church?"

"Congregational singing, sir, is—is—is in short—"

"Ah, yes, and that is your mistake, sir. Do you think anything is gained to the general effect of church music by your unpracticed voice? And your good lady, too, you both joined in all the hymns. Neither of you could sing a verse alone, nor could you twain go through a strain of Hebron, for instance, without being towed through by the organ."

"But, sir, the effect of music in masses, sir,—"

"Yes, yes, at wholesale; but even in buying at wholesale, they study samples pretty carefully, and just now we are talking of yours."

"But the Marseillaise—"

"Yes, the Marseillaise has done a vast amount of mischief in this very way. What comparison is there between your roaring '*marchons*' at the top of your voice, in a great surging crowd, and your singing quietly in church, like a sober Christian. If you may cry '*Fire*' as well as Jenny Lind, is that any reason why could you do the 'Echo Song?'"

"But *hereafter* we shall all"—(solemnly.)

"Yes, that is it, and the sentiment does you credit. We all expect to sing together in Heaven, you would say. Well, there are several miracles in the music line, reserved for that happy place. One of them is assuredly the millenial effect of first-class musicians ceasing to quarrel among themselves, else who would in that vast choir dare to be responsible for the golden harps, to say nothing of the heads of the performers. And the other miracle, even if *this* is produced there, will be the realizing anything like musical results from singers with no natural gifts, voices uncultivated, and made worse by loss of teeth, influenzas, catarrhs, and the use of snuff and tobacco."

"But is not singing a devotional exercise, and should it not be *mutual*?"

"Well, sir, if it is your purpose to swell the amount of music, why not bring your violin and help the organ itself, and let others do the same. The tune must be attended to in a congregational way, and the more music the better—quantity before quality, always."

"Then you would advise me and my wife not to sing."

"I advise nothing, I only state the case. Here is Choir Singing, on the exotic, high gardening principle, everything trimmed away—everything perfection at any cost; and many like it, and will continue to like it, and there will probably be quartette choirs until the work of singing praises is given over to the great choir you spoke of. But on the other hand, opposed to this, comes Congregational Singing, on the broad natural "flowery mead" order, daisies, dandelions, star flowers, buttercups, violets, all natural posies free and unrestrained. Now because a flower-gemmed sward isn't a hot-house, and there is no fear of the gardener's rake and roller, is that any reason that any one who chooses should throw in old boots and broken bottles and bits of sage. Don't you see that you would be carrying the matter of freedom too far? and your mead would look like a chip yard. And yet your voice, my old friend, compares with that of your sweet-toned daughter Milly as one of the incongruous articles before named, to a daisy with the dew on."

"Well, sir, who should sing?"

"I am only Mentor, and the Mentor family are no thrushes. It strikes me, however, that if practice and skill are worth anything anywhere, they are especially valuable in music, and the best effects are only to be reached by means of the same. *Congregational singing* is the singing of a congregation. *Choir singing*, the singing of a choir. The latter consists (generally) of those gifted with voices and an ear for music, and then they practice. Did you never hear of choir meetings, my dear sir?"

"O yes, sir."

"Then why not put congregational and church singing on the same basis—*natural qualifications joined to practice!* Why sir, in this very church to-day, I heard all around me good and fair voices, whose efforts were ruined and destroyed, yes destroyed by—pardon me, such execrable vocalization as yours, and others I could point out; all of you far below and far behind the pitch and time of the organ, where you went stumbling and growling, and moaning and mumbling discordantly along. You did not help at all, and yet no one but a member of the Mentor family would dare to tell you of it."

"Finally, my brethren," (for here I, Mentor, turned and saw a goodly portion of the congregation had gathered about us as we stood, so I addressed them finally and collectively,) "Finally, this Congregational Singing is in danger of running itself out of favor in the direction spoken of by the world's people in the phrase, "running it into the ground." It is lowering sacred music a little too much to think of taking everybody on board. Each have their gifts. Suppose the larks should agree to rise no higher than the field mice could follow them. The partnership couldn't last a week, and Congregational Singing will fade out from precisely similar causes. Brethren and sisters, don't any of you sing in Church unless you have the gift, and if you have the gift, cultivate it, and "teach it diligently to your children." If field mice, you must let the larks alone. If you cannot *sing*, keep still."

Here several of the brethren present interrupted me by inviting me home to dinner. MENTOR.

LECTURE ON JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Rev. B. J. Bettelheim, M. D., nine years resident missionary in Loo-Choo, and interpreter to the United States Japan expedition, under Commodore Perry, will give his experiences and observations in Japan, this evening, Jan. 23d, at 7½ o'clock, in the North Presbyterian, (Dr. Rice's) Church. Dr. Bettelheim is the author of a Japanese Grammar and Dictionary, and translator of the larger portion of the bible in the Loo-Choon and Japanese languages, several books of which are already published. His lectures are highly spoken of by many Eastern universities, and eminent men and journals throughout the Northern States, and will no doubt also call out here very large audiences.

THE ART EXHIBITION.—The Art Union Gallery, these beautiful winter days and evenings, is thronged with delighted and admiring visitors. Connoisseurs and art lovers will be glad to learn that the tickets in the forthcoming distribution of Paintings and Statuary are meeting with rapid sale.

We understand that the managers have fixed positively upon Monday, February the 25th, for the drawing of the numerous works. There is no place of amusement in Chicago where an hour can be spent more pleasantly or profitably than at this gallery of the fine arts. Now is the time to visit it, while it is complete, and before any of the fine works placed there only for exhibition, are removed by the owners.

☞ The Bakers' are singing to large houses in Wisconsin. They sometimes are obliged to give two concerts the same evening to accommodate all who desire to attend.

More Burglaries.

We have continual and almost daily complaints of depredations by burglars. A good haul was made by the police last week, in the thieving Kilgubbin crew, who it is believed were a regularly organized gang of operators sharing in the labors of gaining and disposing of the booty. The evidences are that there are a few more left. Several fresh instances of this class of knaveries have come to our notice.

A few nights since a private residence on Wabash avenue, near the railroad crossing, was entered and ransacked. The same night an adjoining hen-house was robbed of its entire population.

On Monday night the cellar of a resident on Wabash avenue was entered by breaking a window, and the entire contents of the family larder removed, the pork and beef barrel emptied, and vegetables, hams, a firkin of butter, and some forty cans of preserved fruits fell a prey to the spoiler, who must have had plenty of help, and brought along a team, as he certainly carried away a full load.

Yesterday forenoon several room doors were forced in the marble block near the corner of Randolph and Lasalle street, and divers small articles stolen.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY AND ITS CHICAGO AGENT.—We have already referred to the fact that the Quaker City Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, has gone into liquidation, to the loss of many policy holders [illegible] throughout the Western States. Its Chicago representative, Curtis L. North, is involved in troubles of his own, growing out of liberal sales of drafts on the Company at Philadelphia, to our confiding business men about town, and beyond a point of time when Mr North had any ground for the belief that the drafts were worth the paper on which they were written.

The intelligence of the failure of the Company reached this city about the middle of last week, and Mr. North's sales of exchange came very closely down to the time when he learned of the failure of the Company. The entire amount of drafts sold is in the vicinity of $15,000—sold mostly at a very low rate of exchange, some even at 1 per cent., while the street rates were from 5 to 7 per cent. The parties buying the same are well known merchants of this city—Messrs. Downs & Co., Stryker & Co., B. L. Hull, C. L. Noble, and others.

A suspicion having got abroad that all was not right, writs were procured against Mr. North on Saturday afternoon, and remained in officers' hands until Sunday evening, when Mr. N. was arrested on board of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train, just as he was leaving for the East. He was taken into custody by Officer Keeler, on a criminal process issued by Justice DeWolf, on complaint of Messrs. Stryker & Co., a well known Lake street dry goods firm, charging him with defrauding them in manner named, by worthless drafts, of the sum of $2,750.

Mr. North was taken to the Sheriff's office, where D. J. Lake, who was sent for, became his surety in $5,000. Sheriff Hesing then served a civil process, sworn out by Stryker & Co., upon which Mr. Lake also became his bail in a like amount.

Other suits of a like nature are being pressed against Mr. North, who was yesterday morning surrendered by his surety, Mr. Lake, and he was still in custody yesterday afternoon.

LAST TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—A meeting of the Chicago Bar was called at the room of the Law Institute yesterday afternoon, and appropriate notice and action taken of the late decease of a member of a member of the bar of this city, the late Col. Wm. H. Davis, whose death was noticed in our last issue. The remains of Col. Davis will be followed to their last resting place, from St. John's Church, at 11 A. M. to-day.

AUDUBON CLUB.—We are requested to say that there will be a special meeting of the Audubon Club this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of members is desired as steps will be taken, not only to enforce more vigorously the game laws of the State, but to get the same amended and to oppose the passage of a certain bill relating to dogs, lately introduced into the Legislature at Springfield.

A CARD.—TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the object of this Society, the cultivation of high musical art in this community, the Directors have availed themselves of the visit to our city, of the celebrated Prima Donna, Madame Fabri and her distinguished associates, to give a grand extra concert on Monday evening next, that our citizens generally may have an opportunity of hearing these admirable artists with all the advantages of a full orchestra accompaniment. On this occasion tickets will be fifty cents each, both to members and non members.

The extra concert will not interfere with the fourth regular monthly concert, which will take place as announced on the 9th of February. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Pres't.

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1861.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ W. Brinkerhoff has just started a Steam Sausage and Lard Manufactory at 59 State Street, where he invites all who desire a superior article to give him a call.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The beautiful church erected by this Society on the corner of Washington and Sangamon Sts., (West Side) will be dedicated this evening. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Tuttle. Several clergymen residing in and out of the city will take part in the ceremonies. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Public sale and rental of pews on Thursday afternoon and evening.

☞ De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is still an interesting subject for the housekeepers' attention. It is just what they have long desired, and which, now that it is in their possession, they are not inclined to part with. It continues to give the most complete satisfaction in the kitchen and in the dining-room. Manufactured by D. B. DeLand & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Sold by all good grocers everywhere. Sold at Wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee. dxw

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.—Every married lady should see the Pamphlet relating to this valuable medicine which may be had gratis of E. H. Sargent, apothecary, corner Randolph and State St.

WANTED—by one who has had considerable experience in both the editorial and mechanical departments, a permanent business connection with some established paper. Address Box 114, Elkhart, Ind. St*

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 73 Clark St. Jan. 21. 10d H. M. WILMARTH.

A CARD.—Mr. Fred. W. Thayer, Druggist and Apothecary, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will remove in a few days from his old stand corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to the new and elegant store under the Sherman House, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. He would also tender his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage for the past four years, and hopes by strict personal attention at his new store, to still continue to receive their approbation, as well as that of the generous public. Ja17 1w

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 133 and 135 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. ja15-12t

☞ Call on DuBois at 133 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. [illegible]

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brinly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja8-3tf

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. oc6-ly

MARRIED.

In Geneva, on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. [illegible], by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] CRAWFORD to Miss CANDIS E. OATMAN, both of Dundee.

At Fulton City on the 19th inst., by Rev. Reuben Frame, Mr. JOHN FLOOD, of Chicago, to Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR, of the former place.

DIED.

Early on Monday morning, at his residence near Union Park, Col. WM. H. DAVIS, in the [illegible] year of his age. [illegible] Funeral from St. John's Church at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

On Monday night, the 21st inst., ETTA L., wife of Robert S. Galloway, [illegible]. Funeral from the residence of Robert S. Galloway [illegible] (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—The Sir Knights of Apollo Commandery, of Knights Templar, No. 1, are hereby notified to meet at their Asylum, this (Wednesday) morning, at [illegible] o'clock, to attend the funeral of the late Sir Knight W. H. Davis. Unaffiliated Sir Knights are invited to attend. ja23-1t G. W. DEERING, E. C.

WANTED.—The advertiser wishes board for himself and wife in the West Division, with a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. A situation on or near the line of the street railway preferred. Address Box 3896. ja23-2t

WANTED.—In the North or South Division, board in a private family for a small family. For suitable accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address P. O. Box 339. ja23-2t

WANTED—By a woman who can give references, a situation to do kitchen work or chamber work and sewing in a private family. None other need apply. Apply at 60 Indiana street, near Clark. ja23-1t

WANTED.—All who buy Benham's Variety Envelopes [illegible]. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell Benham's Variety Envelopes. Agents are now making from $5.00 to $8 per day. Call at BAMES & CO. 122 Lake street, Room No. 3, Chicago.

WANTED—By a respectable young woman who can furnish the best of city references, a situation in a private family to Cook, Wash and Iron, or to do general housework. Apply at the northeast corner of Canal and Mather streets, (up stairs.) ja23-1t

WANTED—A small Furnished House. Any one having a small Furnished Cottage to rent with furniture may hear of a tenant by [illegible] Box 6069 P. O. ja23-2t

WANTED.—A business man with Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) in cash to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable business, in which his expenses will be small and the purchases and sales made entirely for cash. Communications confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box 4181 Post Office. ja23-2t

TO RENT—A neat tidy House, 7 rooms, No. 144 West Jackson street—Price $[illegible]. Also a beautiful quiet residence, with large lot, house new, at or near the corner of North Lasalle and North streets—Price $[illegible] per year. Also a Hotel in the South Division. Also Rooms at No. 211 South Wells street, and several good Offices and Sleeping Rooms, one of which is furnished. E. H. CUMMINGS, ja23-3t No. 45 Clark street.

TO RENT—Furnished House on [illegible] street—contains 8 rooms and completely furnished—will be let until 1st May to a suitable tenant reasonable. House and neighborhood desirable. Address LOCK, box 6011, P. O. ja23-3t

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bath-rooms, &c., &c. Also use of stable in the rear if wanted. Apply at 178 Washington street, Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House.

To be rented, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Suitable for a Dry Goods, Grocery, or Drug Store. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Store. Apply as above. ja23 d9t 1m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, corner West Indiana and Noble streets, during Friday night the 18th inst., a new, light, single wagon. The above amount will be paid to any person that will give information that will lead to the [illegible] of thieves, or the recovery of the wagon. ja23-3t HENRY NEST.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 64 Adams street. ja23

THE MEMBERS OF UNION CLUB, of the South Side, are requested to meet at Mr. [illegible], on Archer Road, on Thursday evening next, January 24th. All are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought up. ja23-2t

BALMORAL SKIRTS. Still Another Lot of these Beautiful **BALMORALS,** JUST RECEIVED AT STRYKER & CO'S. ja23-d9 1w

TO THE TRADE.—Wanted a situation as CUTTER, by one who has had ten years experience both in New York city and Chicago. Best of references given. Would have no objection to go into the country. Address HENRY JONES, Box 2797. ja23-2t

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. ja23-d9 1y

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Having been engaged for the last twelve years in getting this Seed, I would say to my customers throughout the West that I have had a quantity of good this season of NEW SEED, WARRANTED FRESH. As the crop is light, those who want a large quantity should apply soon. Address, R. W. PITKIN, Louisville, Ky. ja23-d9 4m

40 TONS DRIED PEACHES, (Choice Article.) 5 Tons Dried Apples, IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY A. PEUGNET, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark Streets. ja23-d9 9-1w

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA. Great Fire at Louisburgh. LOUISBURGH, N. C., Jan. 8, 1861. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: GENTLEMEN:—On the night of the 29th December, 1860, a fire occurred in our town destroying the whole business portion of the place except two stores. We had one of your Patent Champion Safes, purchased about one year since, which contained all the books and papers belonging to the firm; also the private papers and notes of Mr. Ballard. [illegible] S. T. BALLARD & Co. $1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. "Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security from fire now known, is sold only by HERRING & CO. 40 State street.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL. And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL. Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible] Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool: [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 22 Lake street, Under Adams House, Chicago.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNEYS, 500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS, 10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS, Just received at the LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM, No. 122 Clark Street. CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of [illegible] Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or [illegible]. CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Auction Sales.

JOHN RANKIN, General Auction AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 117 RANDOLPH STREET. Prompt attention given to the sale of all kinds of personal property. Cash advanced on Consignments.

BY JOHN RANKIN. FURNITURE —OF THE— LAKE HOUSE. Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Liquors, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 23d, [illegible] first-class hotel known as the LAKE HOUSE, Situated on the corner of Rush and Kinzie streets, North Side, [illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. LARGE SALE OF Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Furniture, Silver-Plated Ware and Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, January 24th, [illegible] Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture, in Mahogany, Oak, Walnut and Rosewood. Also—Silver Plated Castors, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Goblets, Mugs. Also—Table Knives and Forks, with many other goods too numerous to particularize. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Large Trade Sale of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS At Auction. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. [illegible] Second week of the favorite actress, KATE DENIN RYAN, and the popular Comedian, Mr. SAM RYAN. WEDNESDAY, January 23d, will be presented the celebrated Ledger Story of the HIDDEN HAND. Capitola ... Kate Denin Ryan. Wool, (his original character) ... Mr. S. Ryan. During the drama, Plantation Melodies and Negro Breakdowns, including the ever favorite DIXIE LAND. [illegible] THE WOMAN IN WHITE. [illegible]

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—The world-renowned ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, Double Troupe and Brass Band. FRANK LESLIE, J. H. RAINER, and J. H. ROSE, Proprietors and Managers. Will commence a series of Ethiopian Concerts at METROPOLITAN HALL, On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 21st, 22d and 23d. FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. [illegible] FRANK LESLIE, Manager. J. H. ROSE, Agent.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. GRAND EXTRA PUBLIC CONCERT. This Society assisted by the following distinguished Artists: MADAME INEZ FABRI, Signor Abelli, Mr. Richard Mulder, And with the Full Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, will give a Grand Extra Concert to the general public At Bryan Hall, Monday Evening, January 28th, MUSICAL DIRECTOR—HANS BALATKA. [illegible] ☞ The regular Monthly Concert for Members takes place in Bryan Hall, February 9th, 1861.

KINGSBURY HALL. WYMAN! ONE WEEK MORE, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, giving his INIMITABLE EXHIBITIONS Every Night this week. Also, Saturday Afternoon for Families and Children. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. ☞ See Programmes.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING, THE HEART OF THE ANDES, ON VIEW AT NO. 100 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M., Will be given at the TREMONT HOUSE, Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861. [illegible] Price of Tickets ... $3.00.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S [illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates from the New England States, met at Hartford on the 15th of December, 1814, under a circular call of the Massachusetts Legislature, "to devise means of security and defense "which may be consistent with the preservation of their resources from total ruin, "and adapted to their local situation and "mutual relations and habits, *and not repugnant to their obligations as members of "the Union.*" Before the convention was called, be it remembered, several towns on the coasts of Connecticut and Maine had been bombarded by the British fleet, an embargo had been laid upon New England commerce, and the fisheries had been cut off. Great distress prevailed in that exposed corner of the Union, and it was reported and generally believed that Massachusetts was about to be invaded by a British army. It was alleged also that the Government at Washington was drafting the best men out of the New England States by conscription, and leaving them without any defense against the common enemy. Let it be remembered also that the general government stationed a regiment of troops at Hartford to crush the first exhibition of a treasonable purpose on the part of the convention—the commanding officer of which was obliged to report to his superiors at Washington that there was nothing contemplated by the delegates but a remonstrance to Congress and an address to the people.

Notwithstanding the peaceful purpose of the Hartford Convention, and notwithstanding the failure of the State Department, after a protracted search, to find any marks of treason in its sayings or doings, the whole body of men who took part in its proceedings went down to their graves under the ban of a great public displeasure; and it is difficult even now to find a man who can reconcile to his ideas of patriotism the bare fact that a convention was once held to arraign the government for the measures it was taking to prosecute a war with a foreign power. With the great mass of Americans, the Hartford Convention is inseparably associated with the idea of treason against the United States. The taint of that fearful crime adheres to it, and will adhere to it throughout the lives of the present generation.

But what was the treason of the Hartford Convention of Federalists in 1814, as compared with that of the Springfield Convention of Democrats held last Wednesday? The sum and substance of the resolutions adopted by the latter body is that the Union cannot be preserved! An influential delegate, warmly attached to the Union and the Constitution as they are, informs us that the spirit-stirring motto, "Don't give up the ship," was regarded by the majority of the Convention as very much out of place, if not savoring strongly of *coercion*, while the Jacksonian utterance, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," was incontinently scouted and spit upon. Henceforth the issues in our political contests will be the Star Spangled Banner on one side, and the Rattlesnake and Palmetto on the other—*E Pluribus Unum* on the one hand, and "Southern Rights at all Hazards" on the other. Hail Columbia is is hereafter to be the song of one party, while "Slavery in Territories" will be the discordant music in the mouths of the other. The Fourth of July will be celebrated exclusively by the one, while the secession of South Carolina will absorb the patriotism of the other. The eighth of January has already been stricken out of the calendar of one party in Illinois, and the twenty-second of February will be sent to the same dreary resting place ere long. Bunker's Hill and Yorktown will be superseded in their ranks by the Firing on the Star of the West. Following the Mexican custom of fighting their country when they have lost an election, they have fully discarded the proud title of *American citizens*. The Declaration of Independence has nothing for them, but the disunion ordinances of South Carolina and Florida are their peculiar property. The Crittenden proposition has already been substituted for the Constitution of the United States, and even their darling dogma of Popular Sovereignty has given way to a slave code for all Territories south of 36.30, now held or hereafter to be acquired. There is nothing in our past history which they can claim as *their own*, except the tories of the Revolution, the Hartford Convention, and Aaron Burr's scheme for a Southwestern monarchy. From these three examples they must derive all their inspiration.

STATE EDUCATION.

We are at length in receipt of the biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and have been greatly interested by its hurried perusal. We have to thank Mr. Bateman, at the outset, for the condensed summary of educational statistics, which gives us, in a few brief sentences, all the valuable results for which we are usually compelled to wade through as many pages.

From this summary we learn that the permanent productive school fund of the State at the present time is $4,919,034. Whole amount expended for all school purposes in 1860, $2,259,868. Whole number of scholars in attendance at all the public schools, 472,247. Whole number of scholars in private schools, 19,264. Whole number of male teachers in public schools, 8,223. Whole number of female teachers, 6,485.

Mr. Bateman wisely counsels that no radical changes be made in the school law of the State at the present time, but recommends the amendment of a few of the sections. One of these proposed amendments provides, that each School Commissioner shall visit every school in his county at least once in each year, for which an adequate compensation shall be allowed. The schools of the State have undoubtedly suffered more from the want of efficient supervision, than from any other cause, and the Superintendent has recommended the only feasible plan for correcting this evil.

Another proposed amendment provides that free instruction shall be given to all children over *six years*, instead of all children over *five years*. This does not necessarily exclude from school all children under six years, but gives the directors of each city or town the power to exclude or receive them, as they may deem best. Such an amendment has long been needed. In our own city, hundreds of children under six years, most of whom would be far better off at home, daily throng the public schools, while hundreds of others at the proper school-going age are kept at home on account of the crowded condition of the rooms.

Another amendment provides for three grades of county certificates to teachers; and for a State Board of Examiners, with power to issue certificates that shall be of perpetual validity in any county and district in the State, to teachers of superior qualifications, and three or more years successful experience.

These and other changes proposed by the Superintendent, are forcibly sustained by arguments drawn from experience and observation. They were all submitted to the State Teachers' Association, at its recent session in Quincy, and received the unanimous approval of that body. They can hardly fail to commend themselves to the favorable regard of the legislature.

We regret that the Superintendent did not go one step further, and recommend a repeal of the law requiring the County Commissioner to apportion one-third of the school money received from the State to the several townships, *in proportion to the number of acres* in said townships. The schools of Harlem and Junction Grove, in this county, are at the present time better provided with school accommodations than those of Chicago; and yet Chicago is required by this unjust law to pay seven or eight thousand dollars a year which is not returned to her, but goes to aid in sustaining the schools of the other towns in the county!

The remarks of Mr. Bateman on Primary Instruction, should be read and pondered by every school director and every teacher in the State.

"If the system of free schools is to succeed, the public mind must be directed more earnestly than ever before, to the subject of primary instruction. Misapprehension of the nature and importance of right elementary teaching, has been as general as it has been unaccountable and disastrous. Where thousands have been lavished upon the superstructure of the educational edifice, hundreds have been grudgingly bestowed upon the foundation—while no grace or beauty has been spared for the embellishment of the former, the rudest material and workmanship have been deemed sufficient for the latter. The effect of this upon the scholarship of the country, present and future, needs no comment. It is one of the most hopeful indications of the times, that the attention of many of the best minds in the country is being drawn into this field of inquiry."

"At no point in the whole course of study are the results of incompetent teaching so disastrous as at the commencement. If utter inexperience or desperate mediocrity must sit at the teacher's desk, let it be anywhere, everywhere, save in the primary school; for anywhere and everywhere else will its ability to do irreparable mischief be less. At the subsequent stages of education the mind, emerging from the state of implicit trust in the mere dicta of the master, begins to assert itself, to sift what it receives, and find corrections when they are needed; but at the beginning, the mind takes the impress of the instruction given, with unquestioning faith, exact as the print of the seal upon the wax. The position is confidently assumed, that the wise discipline and sound philosophic mental training of the children in our primary schools, is more important and more difficult than that of any other department, and hence that the very best teachers should be assigned to that post of duty."

This discussion of Primary schools is extended through fifteen or sixteen pages, and is followed by another equally valuable, on school architecture.

The Normal University at Bloomington is reported as being in a flourishing condition, with over one hundred students in attendance. The new building, which is to be dedicated to-morrow (24th), is the best Normal School building in the United States.

Without attempting at this time to enter further into particulars, we commend the entire report to the careful study of both legislators and educators. It is, in our opinion, the ablest State Report on Public Instruction that has ever been issued in the West. Its strongest element is its convincing logic. Other qualities equally valuable are its clear, practical, comprehensive, and common sense views on the various topics discussed.

A HITCH.

There is trouble in the camp. The Democracy of Cook County refuse to go over to the McCormick party. They seem to have an idea that they are living under a government—that the laws of that government should be enforced, and that treason against it should be punished. They cannot therefore endorse the McCormick programme which sustains the negative of each of these propositions. The manipulation which has been in active progress ever since the State Convention, has failed to secure any one of the old Democratic leaders in this county whose influence is worth anything, to the McCormick side of the House. They hang back. They are reluctant to stultify themselves. They object to an abandonment of every patriotic impulse. They have read McClernand's speech, and they like it. They read Sheahan's new paper, and they prefer the old lead to that of McCormick. In short, the Democracy of Cook hold to the doctrine of Douglas' Norfolk speech—that the laws must be enforced, and that rebellion must be put down at whatever cost, while the McCormick party are for sustaining the traitors and putting down the Government. There would seem to be an impassable gulf between these two positions. But the leaders in the latter party, confident that they could bridge it over, called a meeting for last night, the object of which was to resolve that the gulf was only an imaginary one—that Democracy meant McCormick and McCormick, Democracy; and that it was the duty of both to uphold the men who are openly engaged in treason against the government. But the prime movers in this nice little arrangement, discovered on Monday that the Democracy of Cook had an opinion of their own on this subject, widely different from the McCormick article, and that if they got together on Tuesday night, they would certainly give expression to it. Forthwith the meeting was postponed until Thursday, and the process of manipulation is again going on with redoubled energy. We shall see what comes of it. However, as at present advised, we think it safe to say, that in undertaking to swallow the Democracy of Cook, McCormick overestimated his power of deglutition, and underestimated the size of the pill.

Parson Brownlow.

The following plucky article we clip from the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, which is edited by the renowned Parson Brownlow:

YOU CAN'T INTIMIDATE US.—Subscribers in South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are constantly sending in their insulting epistles to us, and ask a discontinuance of their papers because we are opposed to secession. We receive as many new patrons as we lose old ones, but if we were to receive none, and every man on our list were withdrawn, we would have no part or lot in the wickedness and treason of secession. This effort to break up this government, led on by South Carolina, is a bold, wicked, daring and damnable act, for which its guilty leaders ought to be ignominiously executed! This whole scheme of disunion is a more consummate Abolition contrivance than ever was devised at the North, by the most ultra anti-slavery men, and will work the greater mischief to the slave population of the country. *It will bring about the overthrow of slavery one hundred years sooner than the Republican party could have done it.*

The cotton States may go out of the Union, the border States may go out with them—altogether may form a Southern Confederacy. We shall adhere to our Union, Constitution and laws, and denounce secession and the miserable Southern Confederacy that may spring from it, and those who brought it about, though it may cost us our life upon the scaffold! Nay, we shall dare say in the teeth of South Carolina, that the Federal Government ought to enforce the laws, collect the revenue, and lash the rebellious States back into line at the point of the sword and the mouth of the cannon!

We have no desire to live under any government and controlled by the corrupt, wicked, and hell-deserving villains who lead this revolution in the South.

In a late number of his paper, Parson Brownlow thus sums up the sins and sorrows of the editor of the Columbiana (Tennessee) *Chronicle*:

This Locofoco Disunion sheet, published in Alabama, and edited by one John W. McRae, is out upon the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, as a "a recreant of the Lincoln party."

REPLY.—The editor was born and raised in South Carolina—removed to St. Clair County, Alabama, where he took up a school, got his pay, and abandoned the school before it was out! He read law at Asheville, Ala., and failing to get practice, he turned Methodist preacher—was turned out of the church—removed to Columbiana—turned Whig—afterwards went into a Democratic Convention—said in a speech if God would forgive him for voting the Whig ticket, he never would do so again! He was caught on the street by the boys, who administered baptism to him with a bucket of slop from a kitchen! He now edits a secession newspaper. This is our reply to all his slander and abuse!

State of things in Mississippi.

The following is an extract of a letter received within the last few days, by a gentleman of Cincinnati, from a friend of his, (and a reliable man,) in Mississippi:

We are in the midst of a Revolution. Our State has seceded, and God only knows where we are drifting. We have not a dollar in the Treasury, and I presume we shall have to submit to a forced loan. Then will come a reign of terror, for many will not submit. South Carolina is doing this now, and her citizens are beginning to complain, and my opinion is that the counter current will soon set in against the disunionists, and drive them from power. Mississippi is cursed with a sadly wicked set of politicians, who are determined to push forward their pet scheme, or ruin the South—that is the opening of the African Slave-trade. God only can help us.

Disunion Speaking.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Whig.

The Secession element of our town was entertained on Monday night, at Ramsey's Hall, with speeches from one Judge Dickinson, and the Hon. Reuben Davis, both of Mississippi. Dickinson made a poor impression, and disgusted all sensible men. He dealt in wholesale abuse of all who were not for secession, and was supposed to have been prompted by John Barleycorn.

Mr. Davis made, as our information goes, a clear, sensible and interesting speech, and we hear it spoken of in complimentary terms. He had the candor to admit what is not generally conceded by Secessionists. He stated that the "nigger" was not at the bottom of our troubles, but that it was the "Tariff." This we wish our readers to bear in mind, and they will be the better enabled to appreciate all this clamor for a Southern Confederacy.

Harper's Weekly publishes portraits of all the seceding South Carolina Members of Congress. They are not as well *executed* as they ought to be.—*Louisville Journal.*

Prentice would undoubtedly be pleased with a fine engraving of the gentlemen alluded to.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Signs of a Southern Reaction.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

The disunion epidemic has culminated. The worst is passed. The rebels have consumed most of their combustibles within reach, and is beginning to flag for want of fresh fuel. The mob piled with whisky by the demagogues have been on a spree; they have had a big drunk; a good many had snakes in their boots. But the excitement is abating; a reaction has set in; they are growing sick at their stomach; their heads ache, and they are beginning to realize the painful fact that they have been wasting time, money and temper to no purpose. They are not out of the Union yet by a long way. Instead of the Union being dissolved it is the iron rule of the slave power that is giving way. A change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The overbearing swagger, and plantation insolence are no longer witnessed since Toombs, Jeff. Davis, Brown, Floyd & Company have seceded from Washington. The haughty spirit of the rebels is broken. The secession current is arrested. The idea is flashing across the minds of the traitors that the Union still endures; that the Government paralyzed for a moment by the vacillation of Buchanan and the treason of Floyd, Thompson and Cobb, is recovering its strength, and gathering up its mighty energies to let fall a rock on the head of the conspirators that will squelch them. We hear no more gasconade that the Government is powerless; no more savage defiances, or scornful taunts about its weakness. The cry is now: "Don't coerce us, don't strike; let us go in peace. All know you are the strongest, but why reduce us to conquered provinces?" Civil war is deprecated as an awful calamity. All the fire-eaters now ask is the privilege to pull down the Government and destroy the Union *in peace!* Why should the North apply *force* to prevent this innocent amusement? Why should anybody interfere with their pet project of establishing a slave-holding kingdom on the ruins of the Union? This is the present line of argument and entreaty. The traitors expected divisions, distraction, aid and anarchy in the North. Before this time they confidently believed that Northern cities would be in the hands of ravenous mobs shouting "blood or bread." Starvation of the laborers and destruction of all business were sure and hoped-for consequences of Southern secession. But the pit they dug for others, they have fallen into themselves. The poor in the free States are wintering comfortably; business is brisk, money plenty, and times good; while in their own section, distress, misery and stagnation brood like a pestilence over the rebels. Great reliance was placed on the anticipated Northern assistance and sympathy. The Southern mob were made to believe that the Democracy in the free States would rise up with arms in their hands and put down the Republicans and perhaps force Lincoln and Hamlin to resign, and let Breckinridge and Jolane reign in their stead. It was firmly believed that New York city would secede from the State, declare herself a free port and raise an army of 30,000 men to sail to the assistance of the secessionists. Wall street, it was believed beyond doubt, would cash Southern bonds to an unlimited amount, and the commercial marine of the city would be placed at their disposal. Pennsylvania and New Jersey were expected to be equally devoted to "Southern rights" for the sake of Southern trade. But alas, these beautiful castles in the air have vanished like a sick man's dream. There was no substance to them. The insurrectionists are brought down from the clouds to face the stern realities of an unfeeling world. England and France have also eluded their fond embrace, and instead of captivating smiles frown darkly upon them, muttering, "return to your duty and allegiance—hope for no aid from us." The spectacle fills them with dismay. The fall of this miserable rebellion will be as sudden as its rise—if the people of the free States will only stand firm and united. The great ground swell of public opinion in behalf of Virginia's measure of resistance to the insurrection, is felt here at Washington like the heaving of a spring tide, or the rumbling of an earthquake. Away with the follies of compromises and concessions. Let no freeman talk of succumbing to the unrighteous demands of the oligarchy. Concessions under a menace will demoralize the government and lead to the irretrievable ruin of the Confederacy. If the slaveholders have any just grievances, they must first return to their allegiance, and give up their doctrine of the constitutional right of secession; then their wrongs, if they have any, will be considered and amply redressed. But their present attempt to coerce the Government, and not only that, but to destroy it must be resisted at all hazards. Now is the appointed time to ascertain whether we have a government. That is the first question in order. All things are ripe for a decisive settlement of the question whether the Mexican system of rebellion shall be introduced into the United States, whereby a party beaten at the polls shall resort to arms to retain their offices, and hold possession of the Government after the people have routed them out. The matter can be now permanently settled.

Every Northern man who takes sides with the insurgents in this crisis should be treated as a public enemy. When one is heard gabbling against "coercing a State," set him down as a disunionist in disguise, as an enemy in your midst. The Government acts on the defensive. It has been assailed, its authority defied, its forts and arsenals seized; its soldiers besieged; its vessels cannonaded; its constitution trampled under foot, and its revenues plundered. All this has been done by rebels who are seeking to shelter their acts of treason behind State laws. But as States have no more right to attack the Federal Government than individuals, the quiet of the rebels is neither diminished nor palliated and all such pretended sanction is null and void. The Constitution creates direct relations between the Government and the citizen; and no man remaining within the geographical limits of the confederacy can absolve himself from his allegiance to the Constitution and his obedience to the laws made in pursuance of it. Nor has a State the least particle of rightful power to shelter or absolve him.

The talk therefore about coercing a State is knavery. And the man who alleges that the Government proposes to coerce a "State" *lies*, and should be told so in every instance he is caught uttering the falsehood. But the truth is, the rebels have seized upon the Governments of several States and are employing their machinery to *coerce* the Federal Government, and dissever the Union. They are the "Coercionists;" they are waging war against the Union, and every Northern man taking their part is guilty of misprision of treason, if not treason itself.

In Heaven's name, let there be no faltering now; no surrendering under menace by pusillanimous compromises, which will only in the long run make things tenfold worse. Let men be patriots to-day, and equal to the emergency. The Union can not be permanently saved by conceding Northern rights to Southern traitors. Its salvation consists in maintaining its authority and enforcing obedience to its laws. Changing its Constitution to appease traitors, will only serve to hurry it to a death from which there is no resurrection. All such schemes for changing the Constitution to give Slavery new guarantees, as proposed by Crittenden, Powell, Douglas, or Bigler, would be administering poison, more deadly in its effects on the body politic, than arsenic or prussic acid to the body physical. Is the North ready to commit political suicide?

The disunion movement is sticking fast, like a wagon deep in a mud hole; and it is caused by the belief beginning to pervade the minds of the South, that the vast Northern masses are resolved not to back down or succumb under disunion menace, or *recognize or permit peaceable secession*. It is the growing belief, that the irresistable free States—numbering, according to the census, over *nineteen millions*—will *fight* to maintain the Union in all its geographical integrity, which is now causing the reaction that has taken place in the slave States.

Here comes news that the most the secessionists of Arkansas were able to get the Legislature to do, was to submit the Convention question to a vote of the people on Feb. 18th, and in case a majority vote in the affirmative, the Governor is to appoint a future day for an election to be held to elect delegates. All of which simply means that secession is played out in Arkansas, and the State will remain in the Union with the Constitution as it is.

North Carolina refuses to budge an inch; refuses to appropriate money to purchase arms. Meetings are being daily held to denounce South Carolina and secession, and to declare allegiance to the Constitution, with the Union unchanged. And Virginia, too—McCormick and his henchman, McComas, to the contrary—is taking the sober second thought, before making the plunge that will engulph her. She is going to send commissioners to the Free States, *without* ultimatums, to talk over the questions of difference. Sensible conclusion. Every day the Union sentiment is growing stronger, and becoming louder in its protests against giving heed to the whispering of the snaky head of South Carolina who is tempting Virginia to eat of the disunion fruit of the Palmetto tree, assuring her that in the day she eateth thereof she will be like the gods, knowing good and evil.

Maryland—poetically called the heart of the Union, God bless her, stands as solid to her loyalty as the everlasting hills. A desperate onset was made on her people to plunge them into the disunion maelstrom. But they are looking up to their duty and allegiance, and rousing themselves to resist the machinations of mad men and wicked demagogues, whose counsels, if followed, would engulf her interests and all her prosperity in inevitable destruction.

The patriotic young men of Baltimore have tendered to Gen. Scott, 2,000 uniformed, armed and well drilled volunteers, pledged to march to Washington on telegraphic call, to assist in defence of the District and Capitol; to drive out "lockade snakes," and preserve the public peace. They offer to perform escort duty for the new President, from the Pennsylvania line to Washington, and then stand guard until he has been publicly inaugurated in due and ancient form, on the steps of the capitol, and duly installed in the White House. And so columns might be filled with accounts of the great reaction that is going on in the South in favor of the Union and the Constitution as they are. In answer to the question propounded, Mr. Black, Secretary of State, by direction of the President and unanimous Cabinet, has informed Lord Lyons and other foreign ministers that no clearances of vessels issued by any other authority than the United States officials will be recognized, and that any payments of duties on imports, except to such officials will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties paying will be held responsible to our Government. This settles one important matter, and against the secessionists.

It is understood that Hon. John H. Reynolds, from the Albany district, a member of the Select Committee of five to which the President's [illegible] was referred, is preparing [illegible] and will receive the vote of [illegible] of this committee, providing that [illegible] the President is empowered [illegible] in executing the laws, and [illegible] the revenue in seceding States, [illegible] any port of such States, and [illegible] so as to prevent their [illegible] any trade. This plan, it is said, meets the hearty concurrence of Mr. Lincoln, and will be a prominent feature in his forthcoming Administration. If this bill passes the power will be reposed in the hands of the Government to strangle the Disunion monster without shedding a drop of blood. The application of this policy for one year and the withdrawal of the mail service will end secession forever, without making humiliating and demoralizing concession. Men of the North! stand firm, and the victory over disunion will soon be won and the Union saved.

CARRADO.

INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Lincoln Invited to Visit Indianapolis—No Opposition to Lane for Senator in Caucus—Gov. Morton—Lieut. Gov. Cravens—Speaker Allen—Democratic Plunder Provided for—Fighting Whiskey—The Hoosiers on Mississippi.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1861.

I gave you an intimation in my last, that Mr. Lincoln would be invited to visit the capital of Indiana, on his way to Washington. The following joint resolution, was introduced into the House on Monday, by Cameron of Porter county:

"WHEREAS, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States of America, will shortly pass through our State on his way to the Capital of the Nation; And Whereas, The General Assembly desires to show their respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; therefore

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Indiana invite the President of the United States of America to visit the Legislature now assembled, on his way from his residence to the Federal Capital; and that a committee of seven be appointed by the House, and six by the Senate, to jointly confer with Mr. Lincoln by letter or otherwise, and should he accept this invitation, said committee shall meet him at the boundary of our State, and escort him to the Capital."

The resolution was adopted, ayes 67, noes 16. The Senate unanimously concurred. The sub-committee, consisting of Marsh of the Senate, and Branam and Cameron of the House, leave for Springfield this evening, accompanied, as I learn, by some of the distinguished men of the State, whom they have invited with them.

The Republican caucus of Tuesday evening, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator, found when they assembled, that instead of three candidates there was but one before them. Gov. Lane being nominated unanimously by a rising vote. A committee was appointed to wait upon him, and inform him of his nomination. He appeared in person to respond, the hall doors were opened, and the reporters and spectators let in. His speech on the occasion, was one of the finest pieces of of oratory, ever listened to. He said that he did not approve of the plan of electing men to a place, when they had another which by implication they had agreed to fill. But when a man was elected to two offices, he was in duty bound to fill them in the order of their coming. He was first elected United States Senator two years ago, but was refused his seat by a corrupt party, then in power, although he held a certificate, which, were the United States Senate composed of honest Republicans, he would to-day present, instead of any other he might receive. And after he had served his term in the United States Senate, he could fill the office of Governor, if it was still demanded. His election next day, was a merited rebuke, to those who had deprived the people of their choice in the Senate. On the election of Gov. Lane to the Senate on Wednesday afternoon, he immediately handed in his resignation, when the House and Senate went into joint Convention, and inaugurated Gov. Morton. Hon. O. P. Morton is a citizen of Wayne county, (whose district gives about 3,000 majority for the Union and the Constitution) He is about 36 years of age, of splendid build, having a large Websterean head, and noble forehead. He is in intellectual stature, one of the most intellectual men of the State, and upon the stump, or at the bar few men are his equal. He is one of the rising men of Indiana.

After the inauguration of Gov. Morton, the Senate proceeded to elect Hon. J. R. Cravens President, who by virtue of his office, becomes Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cravens is an excellent presiding officer, and a man of marked ability. Col. Cyrus M. Allen of Vincennes, is Speaker of the House. He has a natural aptitude for the place. It seems impossible for him to make a mistake in parliamentary management, and he has the rare faculty of ruling a party out of order, with such good grace as to make them love and esteem him. I learn he is a native of Kentucky, but for sixteen years has been a resident of Indiana. His future, cannot but be brilliant, in the State of his adoption.

The course pursued by the Democracy in this State, to provide for their coming wants, if not honest is, at least very cunning. For instance, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum has resigned, and was immediately elected by his democratic trustees, for the new term of four years. This old term would not have expired until June next. The Commissioners of the Northern Prison too, have, as I learn, given a contract to two of their partisan friends for all the labor of the convicts, for twenty-five cents per day, for the term of five years, the usual price being seventy five cents per day, and the usual term of contract, being one year. When these discoveries were made, some of your hoosier friends used some pretty strong language, as you may imagine.

Besides these frauds, for I can call them nothing else, the Democracy have issued a cart load of commissions to their fellows all over the State, making them, nearly all Generals, and Colonels. With the idea that if the military of the State was called into service to defend its borders, the Democracy could make all the glory, while the poor Republicans could do the fighting.

Hon. Horace Heffren, the would-be Democratic leader of the House, is one of those recipients of military honors. He received his title of Brigadier General, last week. The *Sentinel* (Democratic) of the 16th, says of him:

"General Heffren is actively engaged in putting his brigade on a war footing. He shipped two barrels of fighting whisky down to the Second District yesterday, and has given orders for five more to follow immediately."

The authority for the above, of course, is not very good, but full as good, no doubt, as the whisky.

As yet no resolution has passed either house, looking to an adjustment of our national difficulties. In fact the status of affairs changes so often that it is difficult to bring forth any thing to-day, which would suit the emergencies of to-morrow. While the Republicans are willing to do all that is honorable for the sake of peace, they will never consent to make this a country of slaves, and engraft an accursed slavery provision for the Territories, upon the Constitution.

The only thing passed, which shows the spirit of the Hoosiers, are the following resolutions introduced in the House on Monday last.

WHEREAS, We, the Senators and Representatives of the people of Indiana in General Assembly convened, have read with pain in the telegraphic messages of the country, of the intent of a body of men in the Southern States of this confederacy, to compel all vessels navigating the waters of the Mississippi River to heave to and be examined; and whereas, we believe that we should be unmindful of our duty to our constituents, unjust to Indiana and the great Northwest if we should not speak out upon the question of the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi, upon whose waters float annually hundreds of millions dollars worth of our commerce and tens of thousands of our citizens; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That under no circumstances can we see the mouths of the Mississippi, or any portion thereof, in the hands of any foreign power, or recognize the right of any power, government, or set of men to hinder, delay or obstruct the free navigation of the same, and that if our boats or vessels of any kind or character, when peaceably navigating the waters of said river, are molested, disturbed, or hindered in any way or manner by any governments foreign to ours, or even professing and declaring themselves so to be, or by any body of men pretending to act by the authority of State or Nation, would be by us considered a heinous offence upon our people and the people of the whole Northwest, and that we pledge to the people of the mighty valley of the Mississippi to use all our endeavors to preserve their long vested rights, and in case all means fail to preserve our right to navigate in peace and quiet said stream, we pledge our united and undivided support to use such means as the necessities of the case may require to protect our commerce and our people.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with instructions to present them to both Houses of Congress, and also that one copy be forwarded to the Governor of each one of the States of the Union.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the ayes and noes were called, but not a person was found to vote against them. They have the right ring, and should be indorsed by every person in the whole NORTH WEST.

The Meteor of the 11th Instant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A report of the fall of a meteorite in the vicinity of Sycamore, in DeKalb County, and another also in the adjoining county of Boone, has been going the rounds of the papers until it has gained credence to a considerable extent with some of our citizens, as well as with others in various localities in the country. Having been put in possession of the facts relating thereto by a gentleman who visited that locality under the direction of the Academy of Sciences in this city, I wish briefly to make them known to the readers of your paper.

The report, so far as it relates to the discovery of a meteoric stone, is wholly without any foundation in truth. The story had its origin with a couple of waggishly inclined individuals who, after a fruitless search the day following its supposed descent, thought to practice upon the credulity of their neighbors with a mundane boulder that had been quietly reposing on *terra firma* since the age of icebergs and polar drifts, and which, as our informant thinks, would certainly have had *weighty* objections to such an aerial flight as the one in question. It is true, however, that a very remarkable meteoric phenomenon occurred early on the morning of the 11th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock, the unusual size and appearance of which, and the heavy explosive sound shortly succeeding its disappearance, would quite naturally lead to the supposition that a meteoric body had fallen somewhere in the vicinity.

Those who were fortunate enough to be stirring at that early hour describe its appearance to have been that of a large luminous mass or globe of fire, apparently three or four feet in diameter, and of such intense brilliancy as to light up momentarily the entire circle of the visible heavens, [illegible] observers [illegible] the horizon.

A vivid train of light remained along its track in the sky, and was quite visible for several minutes after the luminous body had disappeared from sight. Some describe its progress to have been attended with bright scintillations or vivid flashes of light in every direction, and just before passing from sight the burning mass exploded into several fragments, which were projected forward in more or less divergent lines from the original course. In a length of time varying from three to five minutes after its passage across the sky, a deep, heavy sound was heard, like a tremendous explosion at a distance, and accompanied with a distinct jar or vibratory motion of the earth, not unlike the slight shock of an earthquake, startling the good people from their slumbers for many miles in extent. We have information that the phenomenon was observed as far north as Burlington and Racine in Wisconsin, where its flight had still not terminated, and we will probably hear of our transient visitor from points in a much higher latitude. It now remains for our savans to tell us whether it gave us only a passing recognition in its journey through space, or whether, out of regard for the advancement of science, it has taken up a permanent sojourn among terrestrials. The facts are being collected by a member of the Academy of Sciences in this city, who will probably present a paper on the subject at some future meeting of the Society.

R. O. B.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

A STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON BY THE STEAMER MARION.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 19th.]

The steamer Marion, of Spofford & Tileston's Charleston line, arrived at her dock early yesterday morning. She brings forty or fifty passengers, among whom are twenty-three free colored persons, and four men, honorably discharged, we are told, who have recently been at work at Fort Sumter. Capt. Adkins says the freight was principally cotton and rice. He states that the excitement among Charlestonians and the State volunteers has been very much exaggerated—that he and other gentlemen connected with the steamship company have invariably received pleasant and hospitable treatment, and that many civilities have been extended to them by the citizens and soldiery of Charleston. Many of the men employed at Charleston by the Company send small parcels of rice as remittances to their families here, exchange being ruinously high.

Capt. Whiting's account of the grounding of the Marion on the North Breaker Shoal, some ten miles from Charleston, and the subsequent seizure of the vessel by the authorities, has already been made public. We now learn that the Marion went up to her Charleston dock without any colors hoisted. She had been in but a short time when orders came that the Palmetto flag should be run up; this Capt. Whiting refused to do, and the owners prevailed upon one of the subordinates to hoist it. Great excitement prevailed throughout the city all night, from a rumor that the Star of the West was in the offing; people crowded down to the docks, and the military were continually marching and countermarching. When the firing from Fort Morris and Fort Moultrie commenced the next morning, the military were called out in full force.

About 10 o'clock Capt. Whiting was notified that he must give up the ship. Notice was at the same time given to the hands on board that they would be called together at 5 P. M., when a proposition would be submitted to them. At that time they were told that all who wished could stay by the ship, and those who did not want to stay could get their money and go. One of the men spoke up and said to those who had taken the ship that they were bound to send the men back to where they came from. "Don't you know we could keep you here, if we chose?" said Messroon, the agent for the Charleston owners. Finally, all agreed that they would stay on the ship. Still there was a good deal of discontent among them; and they began to declare to each other soon after that they would not go on the errand of capturing the Star of the West.

On Thursday the work of altering the vessel to fit her for the contemplated piratical expedition was commenced, and some damage was done in the attempt to raze her forward, the saw-cuts being visible and the furniture of the vessel having suffered to some extent. At 11 o'clock word came that two 18-pounders were to be put in. Capt. Whiting responded, saying the Marion was too light for guns of that size. They then said they would put in two 12-pounders. About this time Capt. Whiting was asked to take charge of fitting her up for, and to command her on an expedition in pursuit of the Star of the West. That evening all hands left the ship and asked for their money. They would not go on the expedition. The next day the orders for putting the Marion on a war footing were countermanded, and others given to put her in her old condition, and it was given out that she would start on her return trip to New York on Sunday morning, upon which all hands returned to the boat.

The Marion left her dock at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and came to anchor in the roads off Fort Sumter, where she lay till Tuesday morning on account of rough weather. While there, two officers came from Charleston with an order to seize a Mr. Gradded, a free colored man, and one of the most experienced pilots of the port of Charleston, who, with his wife and mother, had taken passage for New York. It was said it was done under the direction of the Governor, and the excuse made was that he was an old harbor pilot; that he had left his late employer under short notice; and that it was suspected he was coming North for the purpose of giving his services to guide some Northern ship into the Charleston waters. They took him away at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, in a boat belonging to the Marion. He denied the charge preferred against him. His wife and mother (the latter is Indian-blooded) followed the next morning.

As to the condition of the garrison in Fort Sumter, we learn that they are in good spirits; number 75 men, rank and file, and 25 laborers; have plenty of provisions and water, and a scarcity only of fresh provisions and market truck.

During the approach of the Star of the West, and the firing upon her from Morris Island, Major Anderson ordered the ports fronting Fort Moultrie and Morris Island to be opened, and the guns were unlimbered. As the firing continued, one of the Lieutenants who commanded a heavy gun entreated Major Anderson to let him "give 'em just one shot." "Be patient," was the only reply from the Commander, who remained on the look-out, with glass in hand, intently watching the approaching steamer.

How long Major Anderson had determined in his own mind to "be patient," he alone can tell; but just at what appeared the critical juncture, when every instant the order to "fire" was expected, the Star of the West was observed to suddenly port her helm, and swinging with her head seaward, doubled upon her track and proceeded out over the bar.

The rumor that there had been mutiny discovered within the fort is wholly denied by the workmen.

EXODUS OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The steamer Marion, which arrived from Charleston yesterday morning, brought with her to this city twenty-three colored people, the males being principally mechanics, whose destination is some place where Slavery is not recognized, and confiscation is not to be feared. This is the second company of seceding colored people who have become suspicious of the intentions of the South Carolina Legislature, and have come to New York by steamer. Several weeks ago there were twenty of them by the same steamer, most of whom left several days afterward for Hayti, where they have probably arrived before this time. We are informed that a company of about forty were ready to leave Charleston by the Marion, at the time of the arrival there of the Star of the West, but were prevented from doing so by the seizure of the Marion, and have since been unable to get away by reason of the turn of affairs. It is reported, by those who arrived yesterday, that this is merely a beginning, and that all the intelligent free colored people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that safety is to be found only in getting entirely out of the reach of the slave power.

Some of the South Carolinians, they say, in talking about the free colored people, say they "do not see why the State should incur war expenses when there are so many free negroes about; let them take their property and sell it." Under this pressure, there will be an exodus of several score by every steamer for many weeks to come.

A great portion of the Charleston free colored people, they say, read and write, and become well posted in legislation directly concerning themselves, through the medium of the daily papers. Among the bills suggested in the South Carolina Legislature relating to the free negroes, they told our reporter there were no less than six in number, none of which has yet been adopted. The leading one was that introduced by Mr. Aldridge of the Barnwell District, about the 1st of January, which provides that all of them shall leave the State or be sold, and their property, no matter how large, be confiscated. Mr. Easton of Charleston proposed that they should be allowed to remain, but be prevented from carrying on any business; not to allow even their guardian or agent to hire them, but leaving that alone to bosses, who were to have the right to hire them by the day. Mr. Lessene had presented a petition against this, which received about 600 signers in Charleston. Another amendment was next offered by Mr. Reade, giving the slaves who, by neglecting to depart, lost their freedom, the privilege of choosing their own masters, who were each to donate the magnificent sum of $5 to those coming into their possession by this statute. To this it was objected, because it would be giving them too much privilege.

These and different propositions, they tell us, have been made in the councils of the Secessionists, and the free colored people have learned enough about it to become fearful that their liberty may be taken away at any moment; so that all of them who have the money at hand are leaving. Among other oppressive features of the day, they inform our reporter, is that about six months ago the Government stopped their children from going to school, and about the same time a law was enacted declaring that all who had purchased their freedom before 1822 were yet to be considered as slaves, on the ground of some point of illegality. This drove about 700 of them away from Charleston alone. The Mayor's officers had called upon them and informed them that they were not free, though they had paid the money. They believed that all this was done because the public treasury was in need of funds. The authorities also made them pay $20 for not taking out a "badge," for which they had to pay $5 more, and mechanics $7. They say that each free negro has to pay $12.75 annually as "head tax;" that the amount this year will probably not be less than $40. Those who own property are, besides, taxed like other people. They are not allowed to meet in any sort of gathering, social or public, and cannot have a funeral or anything of that sort among themselves without permission from the Mayor; and if they attempt to disregard this regulation, the police come up and take them all to the guard-house. Even in the streets it is not allowed, they say, that more than two should engage in conversation together, and this law was strictly enforced. There was a law now pending which forbids colored people from riding in a carriage. They are not allowed to buy any sort of liquor, even from a druggist. In the country, they tell us, the free colored people are considered to be a "thriving set." At Columbia the head tax was $26 last year. It was a common thing to see white persons come along with their heads half shaven and with other marks of indignities done them by a mob, in punishment for speaking to slaves. There were many free negroes in Charleston who would rather go into slavery and have somebody to take care of them than leave and come to the North. They were too lazy to work for themselves, and had better be made slaves. Among the free colored people at Charleston, some thirty-nine men had offered their services to the Governor to build redoubts, &c. The Governor answered them that he would not accept of them; he would come to them as a last resort.

The destination of this people is Hayti in most cases; but where they stand good chances for procuring work at their trade in Northern cities, they remain. Some of them are the best order of mechanics. The Haytian Government offers them free farms and a week's provisions after arriving in that country.

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is now becoming evident to naval people that, whatever course political events may take, the home squadron will be called on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival at Vera Cruz, announced on Tuesday, of the Cumberland, was the signal for the return of the steam frigate Powhatan, and the frigate Sabine. There is also reason to believe that the sloop St. Louis will come home. The Mohawk, Crusader, Wyandotte, Pocahontas, and Water Witch, are likely to be detailed as tenders for the Brooklyn, Sabine, and St. Louis, if the fleet should be called into requisition on our seaboard. The newly commissioned corvettes Macedonian and Cumberland would be sufficient to protect our national interests in the Gulf for a while. Thus the ships available for home duty would carry an aggregate of 1,460 men, and 100 guns.

It is said that the Virginians have signified their intention to resist the removal from Norfolk of any United States ship not in commission by the Federal authorities. The intelligence comes from a naval officer at that place. Annexed is a list of our men-of-war now at the Gosport Yard: Liner Pennsylvania, rated 120 guns, but carrying only a few, not worth anything outside her present berth; liner Columbus, plug up, and unfit for present duty; liner Delaware, do., do.; liner New York, not half built; frigate Columbia, needing repairs; in ordinary, frigate Raritan, do., do.; corvette Germantown, undergoing repairs in dock; steam frigate Merrimac, in ordinary. Except in regular naval hands, all these ships would be worthless for any service.

VESSELS OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

It is stated that dispatches have been sent to the Commander of the Home Squadron, with the intention of having all those ships concentrated in the Gulf, and at other Southern points menaced by the secessionists. The following list of these and other vessels of the Navy now in active service, will be interesting:

Brooklyn, first-class steam sloop, 25 guns, Capt. W. S. Walker, now at Hampton Roads.

Crusader, third-class screw steamer, 8 guns. Lieut. commanding J. N. Maffit, at Mobile Bay Jan. 6.

Falmouth, store sailing ship, Lieut. commanding Charles Thomas, moored at Aspinwall.

Mohawk, third-class screw steamer, 5 guns, Lieut. commanding T. A. M. Craven, cruising off Cuba and Key West.

Macedonian, first-class sailing sloop, 22 guns, Capt. James Glynn, sailed from Portsmouth Jan. 13, probably for the Gulf.

Pawnee, third-class screw steamer, 4 guns, Com. S. C. Rowan, at Philadelphia, repairing engines.

Pocahontas, second-class screw sloop, 5 guns, Com. S. H. Hazard, at Vera Cruz December 23.

Powhattan, first-class steam sloop, (paddles) 11 guns, Capt. Samuel Mercer, at Vera Cruz Dec. 23.

Sabine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, Capt. H. A. Adams, at Sacrificios, V. C., Dec. 23.

St. Louis, first-class sailing sloop, 20 guns, Com. Charles H. Poor, at Sacrificios, V. C., Dec. 23.

Supply, store-ship, 4 guns, Com. Henry Walker, sailed from Pensacola, Jan. 12, for Vera Cruz.

Wyandotte, third class screw steamer, Lieut. Commanding O. H. Berryman, off Pensacola Jan. 10.

The other vessels are distributed as follows:

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The Iroquois, Release, Richmond, and Susquehanna.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.—Congress, Pulaski and Seminole.

AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Constellation, Mohican, Mystic, Portsmouth, Relief, San Jacinto, Sumter and Saratoga.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Cyane, Fredonia, Lancaster, Levant, (missing,) Narragansett, St. Marys, Saranac, Wyoming and Warren.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—Dacotah, Hartford, John Adams, Saginaw and Vandalia.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—The Constellation at Annapolis, the Niagara last at Hong Kong, and Pensacola fitting out at Washington Navy Yard.

EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Among some of the curious features of the secession movement is the agreement on the part of South Carolina to continue to use the postal service of the Federal Government for its own special accomodation, while that State is seizing the Post Office, forts arsenals and Custom House, the property of that government. Mississippi, too, it appears from her secession ordinance, is going to avail herself of the Post Office privileges of that country from which she declares herself cut off. For several days past we have been receiving our remittances from South Carolina, as well as the other seceded States, in postage stamps. The ordinary mode of remitting by draft having become so difficult of late, our neighboring "foreign" States are using the stamps of the national government as a medium. The mail of one day, recently brought us nearly a hundred dollars worth of postage stamps. The secessionists have in fact converted our office into an extensive picture gallery of the patriots of the early days of the republic, containing multitudinous duplicates of the heads of Franklin and Washington.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

The statement furnished the Military Committee of the House by the Secretary of War, relative to the removal of public arms from Northern armories and arsenals, and their distribution over the South, was not satisfactory to the committee, and another demand was made upon Secretary Holt, who immediately caused a thorough examination to be made. This morning the committee received a communication, transmitting the following extraordinary statement from Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Bureau. The committee will consider the matter to-morrow, and it is believed that some action will be taken towards ascertaining whether the administration intends to retake this public property and punish the traitors who have violated the most sacred law of the nation:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

Hon. J. HOLT, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the reference of a letter from the Hon. B. Stanton, asking for a statement of the distribution of arms from the armories to the arsenals and other places of deposit for safe keeping from the 1st of January, 1860, to that of January 1, 1861, &c.

In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to report that on the 30th day of December, 1859, an order was received from the War Department, directing the transfer of one hundred and fifteen thousand muskets from the Springfield, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y., arsenals, to different arsenals at the South. Orders were given, in obedience to these instructions, on the 30th of May, 1860, and the arms were removed during the past spring, from and to the places as follows:

From Springfield Armory, sixty-five thousand percussion muskets, calibre sixty-nine hundredths of an inch.

From Watertown Arsenal, six thousand percussion rifles, calibre fifty-four hundredths of an inch.

From Watervliet Arsenal, four thousand percussion rifles, calibre fifty-four hundredths of an inch.

Of which there were sent as follows:

	Percussion Muskets	Altd Muskts	P. Rifles
Charleston Ars'l	9,280	5,720	2,000
North C. arsenal	15,480	9,521	2,000
Augusta, Ga. ars'l	12,380	7,520	2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala	9,280	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La	18,520	11,420	2,000

The arms thus transferred which were at the Charleston Arsenal, the Mount Vernon Arsenal, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal, have been seized by the authority of the several States of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, and are no longer in the possession of the Ordnance Department. Those stored at the Augusta Arsenal and at North Carolina are still in charge of this department.

In addition to the foregoing, there have been transferred from the armories to different arsenals as the exigencies of the case demanded, for immediate issues to the army and to the States, under the act of April 1808, and which I infer are not intended to be embraced in the call of the House of Representatives.

H. K. CRAIG, Colonel of Ordnance.

COTTON GOING NORTHWARD BY RAILROAD.

The fear of contingent troubles in our port (says the Savannah *Republican*) is already directing cotton in the interior to the inland routes for New York. We copy the following paragraph from the Rome (Ga.) *Courier*:

"The prospect of an early blockade of the ports of Charleston and Savannah has already commenced to affect the business relations of the country. Col. Cothran has just shipped 100 bales of cotton to New York, via Knoxville, Lynchburg, Gordonsville and Alexandria, thus carrying it nearly twice as far by railroad, and about the same distance by water, as if it were shipped to Savannah or Charleston. Col. Bayard informs us that all his shipments will hereafter be made by this same upper route until the prospects below change. If this change becomes general, it will be a great loss to the Georgia railroads, and the extra freights will come out of the farmers in the end."

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES—AN ILLINOIS TRAITOR.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

One of the unfortunate incidents of the present condition of public affairs is the destruction of all confidence between men of different sections. Here in the Federal Capital we have so many evidences of being surrounded by traitors and spies, that the true man scarcely knows whom to trust. Scarce a day passes that does not reveal the faithlessness of some one who professes devotion to the Union, when he is in heart a sympathiser with the Disunionists. For instance, there is now here an intimate political friend of Senator Douglas, who has been in Mississippi for some time past, and returned hither since the ordinance of secession passed in that State, loudly denouncing the people of Mississippi for their [illegible] disloyalty; but there is good reason to believe that he has in his pocket a commission from the State to purchase 10,000 rifles for her, and that he is laying his plans for effecting and shipping them.

If Judge Smalley is right, in view of the present attitude of Mississippi towards the General Government, this conduct of the party referred to smacks strongly of treason. He has, too, the less excuse for his conduct, because he is a citizen of Illinois and not of Mississippi. I learn that his commission is to be one dollar on each rifle. Several officers of the Government and other gentlemen are posted in regard to his movements, and this mercenary Arnold will be watched. If he attempts to carry out his scheme, summary justice is likely to overtake him. If caught in the overt act while in this city, it certainly will.

The Disunion Conspiracy in St. Louis.

The Territorists are hard at work. They are arming with all possible dispatch. Last week they received at their head-quarters, corner of Fifth and Pine streets, several boxes of muskets. We also learn on good authority, that young men are nightly entrapped into an oath-bound secret society that sits in the inner chamber of the Pandemonium. Now all just minded persons will agree with us in saying that the political cause which in this country requires the prostitution of the most solemn and sacred usage of civilized society, is accursed in its very origin. There may be some excuse for secret political societies, in countries where the people are permitted to exercise no political rights, but here there is no excuse, while it is notorious that such societies ultimately prove to be nothing but receptacles for the very dregs of society. Good men may be deluded into them, but they soon *evaporate*, leaving nothing behind but the mud of mankind.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Abstracted Bonds.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 18th inst., says:

The select committee of the House, engaged in investigating the enormous fraud committed by the abstraction, from the Interior Department, of the bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund, are busily at work, and will probably be ready to report early next week. The examination of Wm. H. Russell, who has been before the Committee several times within the past week, was concluded to-day. This investigation will develop a chapter of crime in the history of this Administration, before which other startling frauds committed by it, and already published, will sink into utter insignificance. I predict that even secession and threatened civil war will be lost sight of in the universal astonishment and indignation with which the report and evidence taken before this committee will be received.

The same correspondent also relates the following concerning the interview between the President and Mr. Hayne of South Carolina:

I have it from good authority that at the late interview between the President and Mr. Hayne, Commissioner of South Carolina, the former, after listening to all the latter had to say, answered him in the following marked language: "Well, sir, I have been so misrepresented by gentlemen from your State that I decline holding a conversation with any man from South Carolina. Return to your lodgings, write out your propositions, whatever they are, and I will answer them in writing. I bid you good day, sir."

Submissionists.

Some of our people are for submitting to be dragged out of the Union by South Carolina; they are for submitting to have the only law under which Kentucky can recover fugitive slaves repealed by a dissolution of the Union; they are for submitting to go into a Cotton State Confederacy, oligarchy or monarchy, in which they know they would have to submit to free trade and direct taxation; they are for submitting to the immense and ruinous depreciation of negro property, which they are aware would be the inevitable result of the opening of the slave trade, contemplated by the secession leaders; they are for submitting to the privations and all the nameless horrors of the bloody and desolating wars in which Southern madness and selfishness are seeking to involve us; they are for submitting to have their country's time-honored and victory-honored flag fired on by rebels, and their country's forts, arms, revenue cutters and other property seized on by the rebellious citizens of States professing to be still in the Union—yes, they are for submitting to all these and a thousand other things, for submitting, in short, to whatever "King Cotton" requires or may at any time hereafter require at their hands, and yet, with a most ludicrous perversity of thought and language, they chucklingly call their opponents *submissionists*. Oh, are they not an exceedingly facetious set of gentlemen!—*Louisville Journal.*

The Expenses of Secession.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to raise supplies for the year 1861." Beside a tax of 85 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and innumerable taxes on horses, wagons, places of amusement, &c., &c., it is ordained that one dollar per head shall be paid on all slaves under sixty years of age, not liable to street duty; which said tax upon slaves shall be paid by the owner or person having charge and control thereof; one dollar each on every free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, under the age of ten years; two dollars each on every free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of ten and under sixteen years; ten dollars on every male free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under sixty years; seven dollars on every female free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under fifty-five years, and twenty-five dollars on every male free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, exercising any mechanic art or trade within the limits of the said city.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT
Sale of our Entire Stock
Of Winter Goods,
Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO., No. 167 and 169 Lake street.

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And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
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WALL PAPERS.
No. 81.....Randolph Street.....No. 81
F. E. RIGBY.

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE
$300,000.
MILWAUKEE, January 1st, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago.
Gents:—I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story, and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire forty two hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but Herring's, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet a large amount that the inside of it that it had formed ice. Another said, Herring's were good, but no safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, &c., valued at over $3,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in, except a slight discoloration by steam.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
MORE MONEY SAVED IN THE MILWAUKIE FIRE.
LETTER NO. 2.
MILWAUKEE, January 2d, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago.
Gents:—I took from the ruins of the late fire another Herring's Safe yesterday. This safe was in the ruins sixty hours; and to give you an idea of the fire through which it passed it is only necessary to say that the knobs, plates and castors of the Safe were melted off. Pieces of iron window caps, gas pipes, letter presses and stoves, lay where the Safe fell and were melted into one mass. It having fallen from the third story and was bedded so far under the brick that we could not fix upon its locality until yesterday, or else it would have been sooner removed from the ruins. It belonged to the Superintendent of Public Schools, and contained a very great amount of valuable papers, records and $300 in money. The contents were all right, not even a smell of fire from them.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
HERRINGS' PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, NEVER FAIL to save their contents. Only Depot in the West is at 40 State street. HERRING & CO.

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G. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.
65 . Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. . 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

$150 REWARD.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 132 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)
Are paying the above reward every week, $3 to each person who ever judiciously purchases one of their Singer and Parr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine, Hammer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, [illegible]

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 5,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered at corner of [illegible] Street.
Calorie Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag at much reduced prices. SYLVESTER MARSH.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 22 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
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The above valuable Treatises, together with the various other elementary works, for sale at the lowest prices.
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HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—[illegible] for sale very low to close it out. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.—[illegible] volumes for sale at the low price of $1.50 per volume. D. B. COOKE & CO.

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DRY GOODS.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET,
Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
At Prices Actually
LESS THAN PRIME COST,
As the following prices show:
Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines.......12½c
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons.......7 c
" " Bleached Cottons.......8½c
Good De Beges.......
Fast Color Dechess and Union Prints.......
Good Prints.......6½c
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets.......$3.50
Hoop Skirts, from.......$0.12 to 1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks.......5.00 to 15.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls.......
Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths.......
Together with all other goods in like proportion.
Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off."

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PRIME BARLEY MALT
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Sick Headache
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All kinds of
Headache.
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Special Notices.
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How to do it!—If you wish [illegible] use LYON'S KATHAIRON [illegible]
A Friend in Need. Try it.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery
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When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

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H. M. HIGGINS,
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French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
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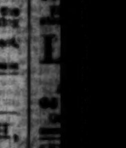
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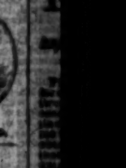
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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
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Constipation or Costiveness.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. MICHIGAN CENTRAL. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO. SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. DIXON AIR LINE. ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH. BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. AURORA ACCOMMODATION. ALTON AND ST. LOUIS. NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION. NORTHWESTERN. MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN.

The First Meeting Between the Poet and the Composer.

M. L. Rellstab, a German writer of considerable reputation, has recently published in Germany two volumes of his autobiography, replete with interesting gossip about distinguished men. He tells the following tale of the meeting of the author of Faust and the composer of Elijah:

In the evening we assembled in Goethe's rooms to tea, for he had invited a large party of his Weimar musical acquaintances to make them acquainted with the boy's extraordinary talents. Presently Goethe made his appearance; he came from his study, and had a habit —at least I generally noticed it—of waiting till all the guests were assembled ere he showed himself. Till that period his son and daughter-in-law did the duties of host in the most amiable way. A certain solemnity was visible among the guests prior to the entrance of the great poet, and even those who stood on terms of intimacy with him underwent a feeling of veneration. His slow, serious walk, his impressive features, which expressed the strength rather than weakness of old age, the lofty forehead, and white, abundant hair, lastly, the deep voice and slow way of speaking, all united to produce this effect. His "Good evening," was addressed to all, but he walked up to Zelter first, and shook his hand cordially. Felix Mendelssohn looked up with sparkling eyes at the snow-white head of the poet. The latter, however, placed his hands kindly on the boy's head and said, "Now you shall play us something." Zelter nodded his assent.

The piano was opened and lights arranged on the desk. Mendelssohn asked Zelter, to whom he displayed a thoroughly childish devotion and confidence, "what shall I play?"

"Well, what you can," the latter replied, in his peculiarly sharp voice, "whatever is not too difficult for you."

To me who knew what the boy could do, and that no task was too difficult for him, this seemed an unjust depreciation of his faculties. It was at length arranged that he should play a fantasia, which he did to the wonder of all. But the young artist knew when to leave off, and thus the effect he produced was all the greater. A silence of surprise ensued when he raised his hands from the keys after a long finale.

Zelter was the first to to interrupt the silence in his humerous way, by saying aloud, "Ha, you must have been dreaming of kobolds and dragons; why, that went over stick and stone!" At the same time there was a perfect indifference in his tone, as if there was nothing remarkable in the matter. Without doubt the teacher intended to prevent, in this way, the danger of a too brilliant triumph.

The playing, however, as it could well otherwise, aroused the highest admiration of all present, and Goethe especially was filled with the warmest delight. He encouraged the lad, in whose childish features joy, pride and confusion were at once depicted, by taking his head between his hands, patting him kindly and saying jestingly, "But you will not get off with that. You must play more pieces before we recognize your merits."

"But what shall I play," Felix asked, "Herr Professor?"—he was wont to address Zelter by this title—"what shall I play now?"

I cannot say that I have properly retained the pieces the young virtuoso now performed, for they were numerous. I will, however, mention the most interesting.

Goethe was a great admirer of Bach's fugues, which a musician of Berka, a little town about ten miles from Weimar, came to play to him repeatedly. Felix was therefore requested to play a fugue from the grand old master. Zelter selected it from the music book, and the boy played it without any preparation, but with perfect certainty.

Goethe's delight grew with the boy's extraordinary powers. Among other things he requested him to play a minuet.

"Shall I play you the loveliest in the whole world?" he asked with sparkling eyes.

"Well, and which is that?"

He played the minuet from "Don Giovanni."

Goethe stood by the instrument, listening, joy glistening on his features. He wished for the overture of the opera after the minuet; but this the player roundly declined, with the assertion that it could not be played as it was written, and nobody dared make any alteration in it. He, however, offered to play the overture to "Figaro." He commenced with a lightness of touch, such certainty and clearness, as I never heard again. At the same time he gave the orchestral effects so magnificently that the effect was extraordinary; and I can honestly state that it afforded me more gratification than ever an orchestral performance did. Goethe grew more and more cheerful and kind, and even played tricks with the talented lad.

"Well, come," he said, "you have only played me pieces you know, but now we will see whether you can play something you do not know, I will put you on trial."

Goethe went out, re-entered the room in a few moments and had a roll of music in his hand. "I have fetched something from my manuscript collection. Now we will try you. Do you think you can play this?"

He laid a page, with clear but small notes on the desk. It was Mozart's handwriting. Whether Goethe told us so or it was written on the paper I forget, and only remember that Felix glowed with delight at the name, and an indescribable feeling came over us all, partly enthusiasm and joy, partly admiration and expectation. Goethe, the aged man who lays a manuscript of Mozart, who had been buried thirty years ago, before a lad so full of promise for the future, to play at sight—in truth such a constellation may be termed a rarity.

The young artist played with the most perfect certainty, not making the slightest mistake, though the manuscript was far from easy reading. The task was certainly not difficult, especially for Mendelssohn, as it was only an adagio; still there was a difficulty in doing it as the lad did, for he played it as if he had been practising it for years.

Goethe adhered to his good humored tone, while all the rest applauded. "That is nothing," he said, "others could read that too. Cut I will now give you something over which you will stick, so take care."

With these words he produced another paper, which he laid on the desk. This certainly looked very strange. It was difficult to say were they notes, or only a paper ruled and splashed with ink and blots. Felix Mendelssohn, in his surprise, laughed loudly. "How is that written? Who can read it?" he said.

But suddenly he became serious, for while Goethe was saying, "Now, guess who wrote it?" Zelter, who had walked up to the piano and looked over the boy's shoulder, exclaimed, "Why, Beethoven wrote that! any one could see it a mile off. He always writes with a broomstick, and passes his sleeve over the notes before they are dry. I have plenty of his manuscripts; they are easy to know."

At the mention of this name, as I remarked, Mendelssohn had suddenly grown serious—even more than serious. A shade of awe was visible on his features. Goethe regarded him with searching eyes, from which delight beamed. The boy kept his eyes immovably fixed on the manuscript, and a look of glad surprise flew over his features as he traced a brilliant thought amid the chaos of confused, blurred notes.

But all this only lasted a few seconds, for Goethe wished to make a severe trial, and give the performer no time for preparation. "You see," he exclaimed, "I told you that you would stick. Now try it; show us what you can do."

Felix began playing immediately. It was a simple melody; if clearly written a trifling, I may say no task, for even a moderate performer. But to follow it through the scrambling labyrinth required a quickness and certainty of eye, such as few are able to attain. I glanced with surprise at the leaf, and tried to hum the tune, but many of the notes were perfectly illegible, or had to be sought at the most unexpected corners, as the boy often pointed out with a laugh.

He played it through once in this way, generally correctly, but stopping at times, and correcting several mistakes with a quick "No, so;" then he exclaimed, "Now I will play it to you." And this second time not a note was missing. "This is Beethoven, this passage," he said once, turning to me, as if he had come across something which sharply displayed the master's peculiar style. "That is true Beethoven. I recognized him in it at once."

With this trial piece Goethe broke off. I need scarcely add, that the young player again reaped the fullest praise, which Goethe veiled in mocking jests, that he had stuck here and there, and had not been quite sure.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* urges the claims of Ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey, to a seat in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

—The Rochester papers contain an account of the confidence operations of a man giving his name as William C. Shelby, of Lexington, Kentucky, who applied to the Principal of the Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, Livingston county, New York, for a female teacher to go into a private family. A teacher was placed under his care, and proceeded with him to New York, where the young lady's baggage was missed, and so was her guardian. The swindler "did" the Bank of Lima out of $100, and performed sundry other confidence games, by means of drafts purporting to be drawn by a Chicago house on another in New York.

—The advertisement which appeared in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* signed David B. Birney, offering passports to persons desirous to visit South Carolina, was a forgery perpetrated to injure Mr. Birney, who is a staunch Republican, and does not deal in South Carolina passports.

—The failure of Cyrus W. Field is said to be a bad one. It is said that the estate will pay less than twenty-five cents on the dollar. He has never recovered from the Atlantic cable operation.

—Hon Gerrit Smith addressed the citizens of Toronto, Canada, on the 15th inst., on the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave, whose surrender has been demanded by the United States Government. Mr. Smith's speech was received with the heartiest applause.

—The rumor that the Marquis of Devonshire had thrown his daughter's lover overboard from his yacht, in Naples, and drowned him, is explained by the London *Times* as a misapprehension of the common idiomatic phrase, "thrown overboard." It is said that a letter was written by one of the party on board the Sylphide to a friend at Turin, in which he described a very trivial disappointment sustained by another of the party by the words we have quoted. The phrase, however vague, is in such common use, and so perfectly understood in its restricted sense as "foiled," or "disappointed," that no Englishman would probably have misapprehended its meaning.

—The father of Florence Nightingale has written a letter to a friend in New York, wherein he states that this noble woman was still suffering from the effects of her severe experience in the military hospital at Scutari, but was actively engaged in literary efforts. The father remarks that "even to the last, she will be found pen in hand."

—The sum of £3,814, contributed by the admirers of Tom Sayers, has been invested by the Trustees in the purchase of a Government annuity, yielding about £400 per annum, which he will receive in weekly installments.

—The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th says: "There is a military company forming at the town of Mount Pleasant, Christ Church parish. This corps will be composed entirely of gentlemen whose age gives them immunity from militia duty. The Rev. David McElheran, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will command this company. It has been raised for the protection of the town."

—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts received a small package by express, from Baltimore, a few days since, containing two dozen slugs for minie rifles.

—A young lady of Cincinnati, relative of Lord Dalton, recently deceased in England, is one of the heirs of his immense property, amounting to about £9,000,000, or $45,000,000. Her portion will make a respectable dowry.

—Gen. Scott has rented the late residence of Secretary Cobb, in Washington city, and fitted it up as his headquarters.

—Mr. Wm. B. Taylor was yesterday confirmed in the Senate as Post Master of this city, in place of Gen. Dix. When General Dix was called to Washington, he addressed a note to the Post Office Department stating that he had placed his matters in the hands of his assistant, "who for forty-one years had filled various important positions connected with the office." Mr. Taylor was a prominent candidate for the position at the time it was awarded to Wm. V. Brady, and it is probable that his friends will urge his reappointment under Mr. Lincoln.—*N. Y. Post, 17th.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

The work of grading the Cedar Falls (Iowa) and Minnesota Railroad, between Jonesville and Waverly, was commenced on Monday last. It is expected to be ready for iron in the Spring.

Wiard has made a contract with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, by which the latter was to pay $15,000 for the exclusive right to use the invention if it proves successful on its trial trip. The accident it met with in launching will probably lay it up for a season. *Red Wing (Minn.) Republican.*

—Patrick Hanley and Dominick O'Rourke, were arrested as horse thieves at Omaha City, Nebraska, a few days since, tried according to the lynch code, found guilty, and sentenced, the former to receive 45 lashes, and the latter 75,—both to leave the Territory. The fist of the latter's sentence was finally remitted, and he left with a whole skin.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.—On last Monday evening, about 8½ o'clock, at the Mound City Hotel, a camphene lamp exploded and burnt a little son of Geo. W. Carter, the proprietor, so badly that he expired within a few hours. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Carter and his lady.—*Mound City Emporium.*

—A meeting of the citizens of Kalamazoo, (Mich.) was held on Tuesday evening of last week, to take into consideration the subject of a City Charter. A copy of a city charter was prepared and read to the meeting, after which a motion that the subject be indefinitely postponed, was passed.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Drs. Andrews and Bonine, assisted by Drs. Redding, Loomis, Rundle and Shaw, performed the operation of removing the entire lower jaw on the daughter of Benj. Bacheler, aged about eighteen years, resident some seven miles east of this city. The disease was *osteo sarcoma*, or malignant softening of the bone. To save life its removal was necessary. She was put under the influence of ether, and experienced no pain whatever during the operation. It was successfully performed, and up to the time of going to press, the patient is free from fever, and doing well.—*Niles Republican, Jan. 19.*

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—A mysterious accident occurred in this city Saturday morning at the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Cross, on Jackson street. Mrs. Cross had been sweeping and dusting her room, and the refuse matter was deposited in the coal scuttle. Shortly afterwards a shovel full of coal intermixed with these sweepings, was thrown upon the fire in the grate by the lady. A terrific explosion ensued, with a loud, concentrated report like the noise of a big gun. Mrs. Cross was thrown violently over and burned about the face and eyes in a frightful manner. Her eyes were severely burnt, and it is thought that the sight of one of them is permanently destroyed. The explosion and effect was wholly unlike that of gunpowder; no smoke or smell was perceptible in the room at any time afterwards.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—The German Artillery, of Lansing, (Mich.) met at their armory on Monday evening, with full ranks, and resolved to offer their services to the government.

SHIP BUILDING AT BLENDON.—Litchfield & Co., extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers, at Blendon, a small place on the river between this city and Grand Haven, recently added to their business that of ship-building. They have commenced the construction of two large sized schooners, with the intention of completing them in time for the trade of the coming season, and of using them, when ready, for marketing their own stuff. The keel of one of the vessels has already been laid, and a large gang of hands are at work upon it, and in getting out timber for the two boats.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

PATRIOTIC.—The Light Guards of Washington, (Iowa), have passed the following timely and patriotic resolution:

Resolved, That we, as a military company, tender our services to the Governor of the State of Iowa, to assist in the execution and enforcement of the laws; and that we will hold ourselves in readiness to march whenever he shall deem it necessary to do so.

A STERN CHASE.—A few nights ago, on the Galena and Chicago Air Line Road, near Dixon, the engineer of a train of fourteen freight cars, when descending a long and steep grade, discovered that the cars had been uncoupled and were left behind, and that he was going ahead alone with his locomotive and tender. He soon saw the train coming down the grade after him with tremendous speed. He put steam to his horse to keep out of the way; but they soon overtook him, and such was the force of the collision, that five of the freight cars were cut in two before they were brought to a stand.—*Journal.*

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO. H. M. HIGGINS, (Successors to Higgins Brothers) No. 117 ... Randolph Street ... No. 117

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings, JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.— DR. CADWELL, EYE AND EAR.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. 58 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago. PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, SCALES, SAFES. A. E. SPENCER, Agent.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! S. B. HITCHCOCK.

HOWE'S STAND-ARD SCALES.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING. REV. C. W. THEO. KRAUSCH.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 62 Clark Street.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

JAMES D. SHERMAN. BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 50 Dearborn Street 50

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER,

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,

D. A. INGERSOLL, BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 108 Randolph Street 108

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. 65 Randolph Street 65

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING:

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC. OLIVER DITSON & CO.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860. HUBBARD & HUNT.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860. Total Liabilities $40,704.58 HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, PHENIX, WASHINGTON, CITIZENS, PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Boston, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 197 South Clark street.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL.—The undersigned offers for sale the best kinds of BRIER HILL, LACKAWANNA, ERIE, LEHIGH, And Blossburg Coal.

COAL.—In all cases screened for family use before delivery. PRICE & MORRIS.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, PAINTERS, 101 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, South Clark Street 134

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. A. GRAVES.

BERLIN WOOLS. A. GRAVES.

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 60 Lake Street 60 TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860 WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE ST. CHICAGO 25

Rawson & Bartlett, BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 LAKE STREET No. 30

1860 FALL TRADE 1860 H. W. HUNT & CO., 26 and 28 Lake street, Chicago, Ready Made Clothing, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 G. S. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 STATE STREET 16 & 18 Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c.

IRON BLOCK. REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. "LOW PRICES WIN."

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices, WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES. SOUTH CHICAGO.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. A. M. BININGER & CO.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.— DR. PLUMLEIGH'S INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER. LORD & SMITH.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts. EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. $100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK. Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. Bags of Every Description.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. BAGS AND SACKS SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, HART, AUSTEN & CO.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

MARINE BANK. CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS CHICAGO ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street. BANKING DEPARTMENT. SAVING DEPARTMENT. COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. STOCK DEPARTMENT. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE. J. A. CORNING.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS.

To Shippers.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING RAILROAD EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GRAIN, &C., At Lowest Rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors, $500,000 WORTH OF GOODS, FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

35 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, STEVENS & WEBBER.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, STEVENS & WEBBER.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY DIRECT ROUTE

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangement.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61 Winter Arrangement 1860-61

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860 Winter Arrangement 1861

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician,

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1861.

The money market remains entirely quiet, and business generally is jogging along smoothly. Money for all strictly legitimate business purposes is abundant. Just now there is not much first class paper making. Butter, fish and other provisions are bought to a considerable extent for the Southern market; but this trade makes no paper for discount, for in all cases the cash is paid on the delivery of the goods. Some of our dealers report much larger sales for that market than they ever made before at this season. We shall be always glad to see our "Southern brethren" here and can fill their orders to an almost unlimited extent, on the condition always precedent that they pay the cash for what they buy.

The exchange market has been steady to-day at ½ per cent. premium. If anything it is a shade closer, and concessions from the current rate are scarcely obtained. The pork season will soon be over, and our dealers will have to rely mainly, for several weeks, on flour to make exchange. The only consolation for such a prospect is that Western indebtedness to the seaboard cities is reduced to comparatively a small amount, and very little of what there is will come due before navigation opens. Hence comparatively little exchange will be wanted.

The buying rate to-day has been 3¾@4¼. Four per cent. is the usual figure.

Gold buying nominal at 3@4 per cent. premium; selling, 5.

PREMIUM PRICE CURRENT FUNDS.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams Esq., Editor of the Chicago Bank Note List for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	4	5
N.Y. and New Eng. solvent Banks	4	..
La., Ohio, Ky. and Ind. State	3	..
Mich. & Canada	2	..
New Jersey and Iowa	2	..
Penn., Md., Mo. and free Ind.	Par	..
Gold	4	..

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Discount.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15	
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., and old Tenn.	5	
South Carolina	8	
Stock Banks of Tenn.	5@10	

DETROIT.—The *Advertiser* of yesterday, quoting the money market of Saturday evening, says:

"The prominent features of the week in a financial point of view, have been a sensible easing up of the currency market, a stiffening in exchange, and an improvement of 1 per cent. in Western money, consequent upon an improvement in Chicago and a great scarcity here. Current funds are much more plenty, large amounts of Pittsburgh paper being put in circulation here. Bankers' discount rates do not materially alter from time to time, being fixed by law in the case of the chartered banks at 7 per cent, and by custom at 10@12 in the case of others. Exchange remains steady at 1 prem. Gold plenty at ¾@1 selling, and par buying rates. Western currency is in good demand at 5 per cent. discount.

CINCINNATI.—We take the following from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Lenders are very cautious in their movements, and there is no disposition in any quarter to expand. For good paper, 12 per cent is the ruling rate with the regular houses, and in outside circles the range is from 12 to 24 per cent.

The effort to establish an advance in New York exchange proved a failure, and rates settled down on Saturday to ¼ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling. At the latter figure drawers met the demand freely, and between dealers there were transactions at 40. Gold was held pretty firmly at ½ prem., in anticipation of an improved demand from the country banks as the first of the month approaches. First class time bills on New York were in good demand at equal to 10@12 per cent, with very moderate offerings.

The feeling in the market for uncurrent money was lightly better, and rates of discount on Western funds were 1 per cent lower than on Friday. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri were bought at 6 dis.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday reports as follows:

The exchange market is somewhat easier, and two of these institutions lowered their rates this morning to 4¼, and then to 4½ per cent premium on the East, and 5¼ on New Orleans. The supply, however, though increasing slightly, is by no means large. We quote the selling range for sight at 4¼@5 prem. on New Orleans, for currency and bankable funds, which are still on a par.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—This city was flooded this morning with dangerous twenty dollar bills on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans. We received the following description thereof from the office of the *Western Detector*, viz: "Vignette, two females seated, steamship and building in the distance; female portrait on the lower right; State arms on upper left; paper thin, coarse and light. In genuine, the letters H. A., and N. in 'Merchants,' and A and N in 'Bank,' are connected; in counterfeit they are not.—*Mo. Democrat, 21st.*

STAY LAWS.—The Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday has an article on this subject, every word of which, so far as that paper prophecies against such laws, we most heartily indorse. The fact that Georgia had passed such a law is new to us, but it is by no means unexpected. The poverty of the South has really more to do with secession than her politics. The *Democrat* says:

It is reported that our Legislature is about to follow the impolitic lead of some other States, in passing certain acts throwing obstacles in the way of creditors in collecting their debts. This would add to the already stagnant condition of trade: a new clog, one that would entirely cut off credit. A gentleman from Mississippi says that State will also pass stay laws, and he believes it was for this, as much as anything, their Legislature has been convened. An eminent law firm also write thus from Georgia:

"Our Legislature has recently passed a very unnecessary and uncalled for law, staying the collection of debts until the first day of December, 1861. No *fi. fa.* can now be levied upon any property in Georgia, nor could property in the hands of the levying officer at the time said act was passed, be sold, except at the happening of certain contingencies, which effectually puts Othello's occupation from us, so far as our sheriffs are concerned. Suits, however, may be brought in the State Courts, and claims pressed to judgment as before."

A Louisville merchant also writes that Tennessee contemplates having a similar law, and he has consequently refused to sell any more merchandise in that quarter, on credit, preferring to dispose of it where there is at least a legal prospect of getting his pay. And this is the general effect. When Wisconsin threw similar clogs in the way of collecting debts by acts of her Legislature and decisions of her Courts, the most wealthy and honorable merchants of Milwaukee were denied a dollar's credit in New York for merchandise. New York merchants said to them, "We know your honor and ability, gentlemen, but your courts have enabled those whom you credit for these goods, incapable of paying us if you wished to do so, and we cannot give you credit." St. Louis merchants will have to serve their Missouri country merchants the same way, if stay laws are passed by our Legislature.

IMPORTS.—The imports of dry goods at New York for the last week show a very large decrease, as compared with the same period of last year. The amount thrown on the market is only one-quarter as great.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York, for the week and since Jan. 1.*

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Ent'd at the port	$3,232,967	$4,356,222	$2,671,538
Thrown on market	2,430,975	4,197,233	1,094,025
Since Jan. 1.			
Ent'd at the port	3,670,737	5,818,715	5,236,751
Thrown on market	3,612,503	5,433,994	2,040,165

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.
Wool	631 $333,075	Miscellan's 191	$99,627
Cotton	573 131,350		
Silk	381 198,188	Total	2,004 $829,788
Flax	275 77,948		

WITHDRAWALS.

Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.
Wool	144 $58,868	Miscellan's 81	$11,994
Cotton	153 26,631		
Silk	49 54,355	Total	564 $165,285
Flax	187 33,350		

WAREHOUSED.

Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of pkgs.	Value.
Wool	1,579 $512,788	Miscel'ns	945 $56,499
Cotton	2,937 667,085		
Silk	481 438,979	Total	5,980 1,822,850
Flax	747 170,350		

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following table will show the condition of the bank of the United States on the 1st of January for three years past:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
No. Banks	1,284	1,299	1,392
No. Branches	138	147	170
No. B'nks and Branches	1,422	1,476	1,562

RESOURCES.

L'ns and disc.	$583,165,000	$657,193,000	$691,945,000
Stocks	60,305,410	63,502,000	70,344,000
Real Estate	28,655,000	25,966,000	20,782,000
Other Inv'mts	4,075,000	6,339,000	11,183,000
Due by other Banks	58,062,000	73,214,000	67,383,000
Notes of other Banks	22,477,000	15,858,000	25,582,000
Cash Items	15,880,000	26,808,000	19,331,000
Specie	74,412,000	104,537,000	83,594,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$394,623,000	$401,973,000	$421,880,000
Circulation	155,208,000	193,306,000	207,102,000
Deposits	185,932,000	259,568,000	253,802,000
Due to other Banks	61,189,000	63,215,000	54,902,000
Other Liabil's	14,185,000	15,946,000	14,651,000

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO R. R.—James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers.—Cash received and disbursed from December 5, 1859, to December 31, 1860:

DISBURSED.

Ordinary operating expenses	$434,494.48	
Ordinary repairs of road and rolling stock	344,208.72	
Total	$779,293.20	
New stock and renewal of road	283,317.70	
		$1,054,500.90

LESS.

Bills payable	$92,491.60	
Wages of Nov. and Dec. unpaid, due Jan. 15, 1861	36,603.67	
Due other roads for rent and Alton Packet Co.	12,542.26	
		$141,608.43
		912,892.47

PAID CLAIMS PROVIDED IN DECREE.

J. A. Matteson	$61,690.12	
Back wages prior to Dec'r 31, 1859	133,135.17	
Law expenses, etc., obtaining decree	8,225.84	
Taxes of 1859	2,552.06	
		$274,604.19
Building of telegraph		4,128.00
Balance cash on hand		27,085.31
Total		$1,218,710.97

RECEIVED.

Earnings		$994,568.89

LESS.

Freight, etc., uncollected Dec. 31, 1860	17,875.43	
Due from P. O. Depart't for mail services	7,256.00	
Bills receivable	3,573.93	
		$27,257.93
Stores unpaid Dec. 31, 1859	$20,114.70	
Less do. on hand	$1,347.27	
		$25,710.21
Total		$992,633.44
Loan to Receivers		162,520.00
Cash received for station rents and over other roads and due them		6,536.41
Received after Dec. 5, 1859, on freight bills unpaid		15,160.67
Cash received from U. S. Express in advance		4,960.60
Total		$1,218,710.97

JOSEPH PIPER, Treasurer.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The following table shows the traffic for the week ending January 21, 1861:

Passengers	$12,624.05
Freight and Live Stock	28,589.29
Mails and Sundries	1,776.11
Total	$42,979.45
Corresponding week last year	32,331.00
Increase	10,647.05

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following table shows the receipts of Flour and grain during the past year, compared with the corresponding week of 1860:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1861.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barly bu.
G & C U R R	4016	66023	6073	3294	2460	2130
R I R R	4660	3950	25760	600	....	4130
I C R R	658	28350	49100	3500	....	....
C B & Q R R	3281	18274	28355	500	650	888
N W R R	6081	27916	940	1320	1480	1153
C, A & St L	....	1323	40471	1940	500	500
Total	18973	137366	150283	9651	4650	11981
Same time '60.	8045	50489	122209	30097	6162	9875

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	960	7376	331	33	543	929
C. & R. I. R. R.	700	300	2600	....	....	800
I. C. R. R.	97	2100	3150	1100	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	541	1000	1194	....	667	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	603	2249	....	653	....	....
Total	2930	12975	7465	1665	1210	1729

	Pork brls.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	43	1119	60	1	150	2980
C. & R. I. R. R.	..	22	255	200	..	4690
I. C. R. R.	..	214	180	203	..	2040
C. B. & Q. R. R.	..	654	400	19	229	15141
C. & N. W. R. R.	..	848	..	18	..	634
Total	43	2567	1055	530	329	30604

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours amount to 3,672. The market for Dressed Hogs was very quiet, and although there was an actual decline, still the tendency was downward—sales ranging from $5.10@5.45 for light to heavy. The receipts of Live Hogs were light, and under an active inquiry by packers, the market was firm at $5.00@5.50 gross.

The Provision Market was firm. Mess Pork was in particular request, and the market was firm at yesterday's quotations—about 700 brls having changed hands at $16.00@16.25—principally the outside quotations. There is a fair inquiry for Cut Meats and the market is firm but inactive. Lard is quiet, with sales at 10@10¼c.

This morning the Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 8th inst., was telegraphed, reporting a dull and heavy market, and both Flour, Wheat, and Corn were immediately affected thereby. Buyers of Flour held off and the market was quiet and scarcely so firm—with limited transactions at $4.25 @4.50 for fair to choice Spring extras. In the Wheat market there was quite a reaction from yesterday, and we note a decline of 1@1½c, with heavy sales at 80½@81½c for No. 1 Spring; and 75 @76½c for No. 2 Spring—closing at the inside quotations. Corn was also dull and ½c lower, with light transactions at 28½c for Mixed in store. Oats were steady at 17½c in store. Rye and Barley were neglected and dull. Timothy Seed scarce and in good demand at $2.25. Clover Seed is in fair inquiry and firm at $4.75. Highwines are very dull at 14¼@14½c. Hides are quiet and unchanged. Tallow is dull.

Imports and Exports at Liverpool and Glasgow.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &C., INTO LIVERPOOL DURING THE YEAR 1860.

1860.	Wheat. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	I.Corn. qrs.	Flour. sacks.	Flour. brls.
Ireland	4,977	120,251	1,011	49,877	574
Coastwise	15,893	18,791	405	6,221	4,271
Canada and Br. Colonies out of Eu'pe	133,161	21,199	4,586	64	142,845
Un'dStates	1,048,366	10,822	286,173	....	660,648
Europe	244,825	16,413	111,749	267,430	4,223
Egypt	118,954	....	25,623	1,151	....
F'toRuncorn	1,874	59,738	....	48,353	....
Total in 1860	1,566,550	244,344	429,555	473,096	812,861
Total in 1859	601,177	186,630	282,670	440,218	198,564
Total in 1858	919,188	202,247	576,084	361,667	790,397

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &C., FROM LIVERPOOL DURING THE YEAR 1860.

1860.	Wheat. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	I.Corn. qrs.	Flour. sacks.	Flour. brls.
Foreign	136	2,964	567	355	3,616
Ireland	134,936	107	164,832	80,137	23,851
Coastwise	64,719	3,280	34,248	33,621	23,936
Total in 1860	199,791	6,351	199,647	114,113	51,403
Total in 1859	57,090	45,394	83,898	85,568	39,079
Total in 1858	101,907	66,731	196,052	99,840	120,773

IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &C., INTO GLASGOW DURING THE YEAR 1860.

	Wheat. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	I.Corn. qrs.	Flour. sacks.	Flour. brls.
Into Clyde, Ireland and coastwise	1,193	50,297	258	29,204	200
America and Canada	22,910	962	30,167	504	227,927
Foreign	15,466	....	17,341	23,709	....
Via Grangemouth, Coastwise	12,956	8,136	....	60,834	....
Foreign	27,581	33,856	....	4,859	....
By Railways	41,807	33,269	15	90,340	617
Total	426,592	126,500	47,781	208,450	228,744

Stocks of Flour and Grain in Glasgow and Liverpool.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN GLASGOW, AND OF DECEMBER 1860 AND 15 PRECEDING YEARS.

(From John Athya & Co's Circular.)

	Wheat British & Irish.	Wheat Foreign.	Indian Corn 280lbs.	Flour. Bbls.	Flour. Sacks.	Oats 264lbs.
1860	9,208	376,592	15,557	70,356	15,485	19,067
1859	43,229	339,945	20,140	40,707	31,427	130,745
1858	19,680	204,623	8,016	66,243	17,726	17,725
1857	36,516	134,900	4,068	42,374	13,760	17,328
1856	19,880	155,603	24,375	46,627	29,260	64,392
1855	27,505	151,671	16,923	5,485	16,442	132,307
1854	13,760	62,257	6,551	22,071	17,186	30,751
1853	7,267	161,791	9,075	50,510	18,785	46,165
1852	18,039	195,130	....	22,482	10,173	107,321
1851	11,039	203,432	6,175	141,847	13,910	27,346
1850	14,305	142,561	4,933	57,606	15,910	55,751
1849	14,606	143,261	12,215	83,587	15,968	47,812
1848	21,130	127,745	1,790	16,094	8,508	29,483
1847	18,702	65,151	13,659	47,804	4,583	61,716
1846	120,829	189,687	....	57,542	10,867	17,932
1845	111,761	125,496	....	65,669	23,839	29,192

Stock of Breadstuffs at Liverpool.

(From Briland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.)

	Wheat qrs.	Oats qrs.	I. Corn qrs.	Flour. sacks.	Flour. bbrls.
31 Dec. 1860	345,321	11,993	97,998	104,064	269,591
30 June, 1860	248,165	178,858	133,948	115,222	100,961
31 Dec. 1859	286,964	26,118	185,442	108,176	215,991
30 June, 1859	257,961	24,066	105,887	116,119	93,710
31 Dec. 1858	234,666	28,734	150,454	41,844	196,196

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—The following are the ruling rates for Eastward bound freight at the various railroad offices of the city:

Rates from Chicago to	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.	Dr'd Hogs.
Detroit, Mich.	40	30	25	20	50	30
Suspension Br., N. Y.	68	54	35	28	70	55
Buffalo, N. Y.	68	54	35	28	70	55
Montreal, C. E.	1.77	99	65	55	1.30	95
Albany, & Troy, N. Y.	1.26	99	65	55	1.30	95
New York	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.00
Boston via Albany	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
Boston via G. Trunk	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
Portland via G. Trunk	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.50	1.25
Hartford, Ct.	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
New Haven, Ct.	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
Worcester, Mass.	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
Providence, R. I.	1.36	1.05	70	55	1.40	1.10
Pittsburgh	65	45	33	30	65	55
Philadelphia	1.18	99	55	55	1.10	90
Baltimore	1.18	99	55	55	1.10	90

FLOUR.—Received last week, 13,673 brls. In the early part of the week the demand for Flour was light, and the market was dull and the prices ruled a shade lower. For two days past, however, there has been some improvement, and prices have again rallied, although to-day, under the steamer's news the demand slackened off, and the market ruled quiet—closing at $4.25@4.50 for fair to choice spring extras, and $3.00@4.00 for superfine. Winter Wheat brands are in limited local request, with sales at $5.50@5.75 for white, and $5.00@5.25 for red. RYE FLOUR is quiet at $3.00@3.50 ℔ brl. CORN MEAL is still in good supply and dull at $13 for coarse, and $15 for fine. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is dull and neglected at $1.50@2.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

TO-DAY the demand for Flour was less active and the market weaker. Sales were:—200 bbls "Ford's Mills" spring extra at $4.50 del; 100 bbls choice do at $4.50 del; 250 bbls "Burgess Mills" and 80 bbls "Morgan" at $4.40 del; 300 bbls good spring extras on p. t.; 200 bbls fair spring extra at $4.25 delivered.

WHEAT.—Received last week, 137,966 bu. Under limited receipts and an active speculative inquiry. The market during the week has ruled firm—in several instances advancing 1c over the prices paid at the date of our last weekly review, but at the close, because of less favorable news from Europe, the market gave way, and we quote a decline of 1@1½c per bushel. There is nothing doing in Winter Wheat—the stock here being very trifling, and the receipts next to nothing.

TO-DAY the market opened tolerably firm; but as soon as the steamer was telegraphed, eager buyers became free sellers, and prices declined 1@1½c below those of yesterday. The transactions were as follows:—700 bu No. 1 Spring (early) at 81½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 80½c in store; 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 78½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 45,000 bu do at 79c in store; 4,000 bu do at 78½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 78c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 63c in store. Sales by sample were as follows:—300 bu Club in bags at 84c on track; 86 bags do at 82½c on track; 700 bu Spring in bags at 82c del.; 300 bu do at 81½c on track.

The stock of Wheat in store in this city is about 1,200,000 bushels.

CORN.—Received last week, 155,283 bu. There has been a fair demand for Corn during the past week—partly for shipment and partly to hold till spring—and the market has ruled steady and firm at 29@29½c for Mixed in store—occasionally touching 30c. Besides this, however, about 75,000 bushels have been sold for delivery on or about the opening of navigation at 33c f.o.b.; but at the close there is but little inquiry for forward delivery at that price.

TO-DAY the market was dull, and prices ruled ½c lower. Sales, however, were light, as follows: 5,000 bu Mixed at 28½c in store; 15,000 bu do for delivery next 30 days, seller's option, at 28½c in store.

The stock of Corn in this city is about 565,000 bushels.

OATS.—Received last week, 9,651 bush. There was a better demand for Oats during the past week, and the market ruled steady at 17¾@17½c in store—the outside quotation being generally paid for round lots. TO-DAY the sales were:—1000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE.—Received last week, 4,650 bu. Notwithstanding the light receipts of the past week, we have no improvement to note in the market, which is neglected and nominal at 45c on track.

BARLEY.—Received last week, 11,991 bu. With liberal receipts and only a limited local and shipping inquiry, the market has ruled dull during the past week—transactions being only in trifling lots at 30@50c for common to prime.

ALCOHOL.—Manufacturers are asking 34c per gal; but in view of the decline in Highwines, buyers are holding off for lower prices.

BROOM CORN.—During the past week several lots of prime Brush have been received and sold for shipment at $75 and medium quality at $50, at which prices the market closes with a fair inquiry. Common and inferior sells at $20@40.00 per ton. To-day 5 tons fair were sold at $50.00 per ton.

BUTTER.—The supply and stock of Firkin butter is large and the market is dull and heavy at 10 @12c—with a downward tendency. Dairy butter continues in fair request at 11@14c, and extra at 15c.

CHEESE.—The stock of Cheese is large and the market dull. We quote—Hamburg, 11¼@12c; Western Reserve, 9½@10c; State, 9@9½c.

COOPERAGE.—Quiet. We quote as follows:

Packing Barrels	$1.00@1.05
Do Tierces, from hoops	1.50
Whisky Barrels	1.25
Half Barrels	80
Kegs	25@30
Flour Barrels, flat hoops	38@42
Pork barrel staves and headings, ℔ M.	$12.50
Flour barrel staves and headings, ℔ M.	$6.00@6.50
Hickory poles, ℔ M.	$13.00@15.00
Ash Hoops (flat)	No demand

CIDER.—Common, $4.00@4.50; choice, $5.00.

DRUGS.—Quinine, sulp., $1.95@2.00 ℔ ounce; Morphine, $3.25; Borax, refined, 25@28c; Aloes, 30@35c; Brimstone, crude, 5c; Camphor, refined, 50@55c; Cream Tartar, 45c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.15; Hyd. Potash, $4.25@5.50; Epsom Salts, 3½ @4c; Iodine, $5.00; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 3½ @4c; Vitriol, blue, 14@15c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.25@1.50; Indigo, 75c@1.00; Quicksilver, 80@85c; Opium, $6.00@6.50; Annatto, 30 @35c ℔ ℔; Terra Japonica, 7½@8c ℔ ℔; Soda, Bi-carbonate, 5@5½c ℔ ℔; Soda Ash, 3½@4c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Oxalic Acid, 30@35c ℔ ℔; Tartaric Acid, 60@65c; Gum Shellac, 50@55c.

EGGS.—Fresh, 15c ℔ doz. by the barrel; Limed dull at 10@12c.

FRUIT.—GREEN—Apples are in fair demand and steady at $1.75@2.00 for good to choice, and $1.00 @1.50 for common. DRIED FRUIT—Apples in good supply and dull at 4½@6c for good to choice Eastern, and 3@4¼c for Southern; Unpared Peaches, 5¾@6½c; Pared Peaches, 14@15c; Blackberries, 13@14c; Raspberries, 20@22c.

FISH.—Market very quiet. We quote: No. 1 Whitefish, $4.25; No. 2, $3.75@4.00; No. 1 Trout, $3.75; No. 2 Trout $3.50. Codfish 4½@5c.

GROCERIES—SUGARS.—The market is active at the following quotations for hogsheads and over: New Orleans, common, 5c; fair, 6½c; prime, 6¾@6¾c; clarified white, 9@9½c; white coffee, 9½c; N. Y. refined white coffee, 9¾@10c; N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated, 10@10½c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 35@40c; Porland, 30@35c; Plantation, 30@40c; Syrups, 35@45c; Golden Syrup, 45@55c. COFFEE—Rio, 14@15¾c; Maricaibo, 14¼@15½c; Santa, 14¼@15½c; O. G. Java, 16@18c; Mocha, 18@19c. RICE—4@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 28@30c; Pepper, 9¼@10½c; Allspice, 6¼@7; Cloves, 2½@18c.

HAY.—The market is quiet and heavy at $3.50@4.00 for loose prairie; Timothy, however, is in fair request at $7.00, loose. The following are the quotations of Private sales, 52 Market street; Loose Prairie, $4; pressed do, $6@6.50; Loose Timothy, $7; pressed Timothy, $9.

HIDES—The market during the past week has ruled steady and quiet—closing at the following quotations: Green, 5@5¼c; Green Salted, 6@6¼c; Kip, 6¾@6¾c; Calf, 7¼c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 12@13c. Fresh Pelts, 80@1.00; Old, 25@30c.

FURS—The market is quiet and steady at the following quotations which are paid by the principal buyers here:

	Northern skins.	Southern skins.
No. 1 Mink	1.00@1.50	75@1.25
" 2 "	50	50@ 62
" 3 "	25	25@ 33
Fall and Winter Rats	8	5
No. 1 Otter	2.50@3.00	2.00@2.00
" 2 "	1.25@2.00	1.00@1.50
" 3 "	75@1.00	50@ 75
House Cat, common	07@ 08	
" black	10@ 15	
No. 1 Coon	40@ 50	30@ 40
" 2 "	20@ 25	15@ 20
" 3 "	10@ 15	05@ 10
No. 1 Opossum	10@ 08	06@ 08
" 2 "	05	03@ 05
No. Red Fox	75@1.00	50@1.00
" 1 Gray Fox	30	25@ 35
" 2 "	18	
" 1 Fisher	2.00@4.00	
" 1 Wild Cat	20@ 30	20@ 25
Beaver ℔ ℔	1.00@1.25	

HIGHWINES—There has been a good supply of country wines during the week, and the market has ruled dull and ¼@½c lower. To-day the sales were:—360 brls at 14½c; 41 brls at 14¼c.

HOGS (LIVE)—Received last week, 12,432. There has been a very active demand by packers during the past week, and the market has ruled 15@25c higher than at the date of our last weekly review. Sales to-day were as follows:

175 Hogs, averaging	284 lbs, at	$5.50
82 " "	248 "	5.50
74 " "	249 "	5.40
61 " "	260 "	5.50
146 " "	250 "	5.10
142 " "	240 "	5.00

HOGS (DRESSED)—Received last week, 13,947. The market during the past week ruled active, and prices advanced 25@50c ℔ 100 lbs. During the past two days, however, shippers have bought sparingly and the market has been weaker. Sales to-day were as follows:

48 Hogs, averaging	260 lbs at	$5.40
43 " "	280 "	5.40
90 " "	270 "	5.40
9 " "	250 "	5.42
109 " "	249 "	5.40
43 all under	200 "	5.10
55 at $5.00@5.40, dividing on	200 lbs.	
53 at $5.12½@5.35, "	200 lbs.	

LUMBER—The market continues quiet and without any material change in prices. Twelve feet boards are very scarce and firm; and during the past few days there has been a good demand for Fencing. We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$29.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@26.00
Third Clear	18.00@20.00
Common Boards	@11.00
Common Boards, 12 feet	@12.00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	12.00@14.00
Fencing	11.00@12.00
do 12 feet	@12.00
Common Flooring, undressed	@12.00
Clear do do	@24.00
Second Clear do do	@20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	@ 3.25
do do No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.12½@ 2.25
Posts, ℔ 100	9.00@10.00

LIME, CEMENT, &c—Water Lime, $1.25; Rosendale Cement, $1.75; Land Plaster, $1.00.

LEATHER—Market dull. We quote:—Spanish Sole, 21@25c ℔ ℔; Best Slaughter Sole, 26c; French Kip, 80@90c, and $1@1.06; Domestic Kip, 50@60c; Domestic Calf, hemlock, 70@80c; do oak Calf, 80@85c; Upper Leather, hemlock, $34@38 ℔ doz; Oak Uppers, $35@40 ℔ doz; Female Calf, $33@40 ℔ doz. Harness Leather—Hemlock 26c; oak tanned, 29c.

MILL STUFFS—There is a good supply of all kinds of Mill Stuffs, and the market is dull at $10 @15 for common to choice Middlings, and $6.50@7 for Bran.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There has been a good demand for mess pork during the past week, and the market has advanced 50c per barrel, and closes firm. To-day the sales were:—200 brls city packed at $16.25; 100 brls do at $16.00; 190 brls country mess at $16.00; 40 brls do at $15.75. CUT MEATS—There has been an active inquiry during the week for shoulders and sides at 6 and 8c packed; but the offerings are very light and the market quiet. TO-DAY 1,500 pcs shoulders were sold at 6¼c packed. English meats are in fair request at 7½@8c for Cumberland cut, and 8¼c for long middles, and in which several thousand pieces were sold during the week. RUMPS—Several hundred barrels have changed hands during the week at $11.50, at which the market closes firm. LARD—Is in fair demand and the market quiet but firm at 10@10¼c. TO-DAY 50 brls prime Leaf were sold at 10¼c, and 40 brls country at 10c.

POTATOES—Quiet at 15@20c ℔ bu for pinkeyes and Neshannocks.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens are in active request at $2.00 ℔ doz. Turkeys are dull at 8@9c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The supply is still light, and the demand active, and the market firm at $2.25. CLOVER—There is a fair inquiry at $4.75, with a limited supply.

SALT—Steady at $1.75 for Fine and Coarse Syracuse. Dairy 1.75.

SPIRITS AND OIL—SPIRITS—Camphene, 52c; Burning Fluid, 40c; Turpentine, 50c. OILS—English Linseed Oil, 65c; city manufactured 63c; No. 1 Lard, 98@100c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, $1.80; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 50c; Shore, 65c; Downer's Kerosene, 65c; Coal, 75@80c; Hydro Carbon, 90c.

SALERATUS—Babbitt's Pure Saleratus, 6¾c; Best Medical do, 7¾c; Babbitt's Potash in tin cans, 8@13c; Condensed Ly, 15c.

TALLOW—The market is quiet and almost entirely nominal at 8½@8¾c for country, and 9c for city.

TOBACCO—The following are the quotations of the Chicago Tobacco Works: CHEWING—Star of the West, 35c; Extra Cavendish, 25c; Prairie Pride, 20; packages, 25c each. SMOKING—1, 5½c; 11, 6¼; III, 11¾c; ¼, 11c; packages, 5c each. SNUFF—In jars and kegs—Extra double rose, scented, 20c; do, single, 18c; jars, 12¼c per gal; kegs, 25c each.

Foreign Markets.

PER MARATHON.] [LIVERPOOL, January 8.

Corn dull and and 6d lower; mixed offered at 33s with no buyers.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Tallow firm, 58s 6d for North American. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice quiet.

ASHES—Pots quiet at 28s 6d@26s 6d.

SHIPS STORES—Linseed oil 30s 3d. Rosin steady at 4s 4d@4s 5d for common. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 33s@33s 6d.

LONDON MARKET—Breadstuffs firm at extreme prices.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Teas firm. Coffee firm. Tallow firm at 60s@60s 3d. Linseed Oil 28s@28s 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Ill. Central shares 33@31 discount; Erie 33¼-7; N. Y. C. 75@78.

MONEY MARKET—Consols quoted on Tuesday noon at 91¾@91¼.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—ASHES—Quiet and steady 5 to 12 for pearls.

FLOUR—Demand less active and market may be quoted 5c ℔ brl lower. Sales of 9,600 brls at $5.15 @5.35 super state; $5.40@5.50 for extra state; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.40@5.70 for common to medium extra western and $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra r. h. O. Market closing heavy. Canadian flour dull and scarcely so firm. Sales of 300 brls at $5.45@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in limited request at $3.40@4.20 common to choice super. Corn meal, sales quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales of 400 brls at 18¾, closing at inside prices.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavy and fully 1c per bu lower, with only very moderate export demand; sales 8,500 bu good Chicago spring at $1.20, 16,800 bu Mil club at $1.23@1.29, delivered, 5,600 bu amber sound at $1.30 delivered, 2,000 bu winter red western at $1.33 in store and $1.37 for small parcels of choice delivered, and 1,000 bu very handsome white Mich at $1.65. Rye quiet, with trifling sales at 70 @65c. Barley scarce and firm at 68@80c; sales of 300 bu good state at 74c in store. Corn heavy and drooping; sales 43,000 bu at 58½@70c for white western in store and delivered, including small parcels at 71c, 65@68c for new southern yellow, including small lots at 70@73c, and 75@78c for trifling lots choice white southern. Oats, moderate business doing, at 36@37c for western and Canadian, and 37@38 for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer for mess, with good demand for prime; sales 1200 bbls at $17.87@18.00 for mess, $18@18.75 for heavy uninspected, $18.25 for clear, $12 for prime, $12 for old prime. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 125 bbls at $4.75@5.50 for country prime, $5.25@6.25 for country mess, $8@10 for repacked mess, $10@10.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams firm at $15 for western. Cut meats steady; sales 130 pkgs at 6¾c for shoulders, 8¼@8½c for hams; 1900 tierces very choice city shoulders in dry salt at 7c. Hogs opened firm and closed dull; 7¾@7¾c for corn-fed dressed, 6¾c for live weights. Smoked meats firmer, at 10@12½c for hams, 8@8¾c for shoulders, 10c for sides. Bacon quiet and firm; sales 100 boxes choice city long clear middles at 10¼c. Lard market firmer, with good demand; sales 600 bbls at 9½@1 c for No. 1 western, 10¼c for prime steam do, 10¾c for prime kettle rendered, and 10¾c for choice do to arrive, also 10¼c for choice city rendered. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio, 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar rather quiet, but prices without change. Sales 580 hhds at 5¼@5¾c for Cuba; 5¾@6¾c for New Orleans; 7c for Porto Rico, and by auction 150 hhds New Orleans at 4¾@6¾c. Molasses unchanged. Sales 175 brls New Orleans at 27@28c, and by auction 360 brls at 30@36c.

STOCKS—Moderately active but lower, though at the reduction closed firm. Chi & R I 57; C B & Q 73; C & Tol 34¾; Gal & Chi 73¾; Ill Cen scrip 82; M S guar 33¾; M S 15¾; M C 50¾; Pac Mail 82; N Y C 78; Erie 27¾; Hudson 45; Harlem 16¾; Reading 41¾; Ind & Cin 36; Del & Hud 92; Cumb Coal Co 8½; Brooklyn water loan 103¾; Mo 6s 62; Va 6s 77; Tenn 6s 76.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ja17-d4w A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, or other instruments of whatsoever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.

Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1860. JOHN PHILLIPS. ja1x1m

HOGS HEADS.—We will pay CASH for Hogs Heads in any quantity.

MITCHELL & ZAHM.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE UNNATURAL REBELLION.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Probably a Canard.

SEIZURE OF REBEL ARMS IN NEW YORK.

Blockading the Mississippi at Memphis.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

KENTUCKY AGAINST COERCION.

Governor Letcher to the Virginia Legislature.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Howe Nominated for Senator in Wisconsin.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS—FIFTY KILLED.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Great Excitement in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement last evening, by a current rumor that the Navy Yard was to be seized by the sympathizers with the secessionists in this vicinity. Last night, according to rumor, was the time at which the descent was to have been made. It appears that Capt. Foot, who was in command of the Yard during the temporary absence of Commander Breese at Philadelphia, deemed the information of sufficient importance to warrant him taking prompt measures for the protection of the Government property under his charge.

A consultation with the Mayor was held, resulting in the issuing of an order by Maj. Gen. Duryea to the 5th Brigade, Gen. Crooke, which caused the prompt assembling of that command under arms, ready for immediate action. The 13th, 14th and 27th Regiments assembled at the City Armory, and the 7th Regiment was at the State Arsenal, they having before received orders to meet there last night for drill. All the available Police force of Brooklyn, about 150, were ordered to rendezvous at the Second Precinct Station and at a hall near the Navy Yard gate. Fifty of the River Police were on duty in the boats about the approaches by water to the Navy Yard.

In the yard the sentinels were doubled and the receiving ship North Carolina, Captains Doughty and Reed, had under their command about 100 Marines, who were in readiness for duty at a moment's notice, and all the necessary arrangements were made for active service. By these arrangements, if an attack had been made, the assailants would have met with a warm reception.

The rumors as to the number and exact plan of the attacking party were various, and as passed from one person to another, did not lessen in proportion or importance. Some had it that James Kerrigan was at the head of the movement, and had under his command no less than 20,000 men, and that the attack was to be made simultaneously by land and water. The party expected by water was to come to the Yard in one or more steamboats, and the land forces were to possess the eastern district ferries in small parties, so as not to attract attention, and force an entrance to the Yard on the Flushing Avenue side. A picket guard of policemen was thrown at different points to prevent a surprise from this quarter, and on the whole, the Navy Yard was in a creditable condition for defensive operations.

Up to a late hour last night, however, there were no indications of any disturbance whatever.

Information of the anticipated attack was sent to the police authorities in this city about four o'clock in the afternoon. Supt. Kennedy was out of town, and the duty of disposing the police in the emergency devolved upon Commissioner Bowen and Inspector Carpenter. A plan of operations was promptly decided upon, and through the instrumentality of the telegraph, it was almost immediately in process of execution. The harbor police boats, fully manned with armed crews, were ordered to rendezvous at Wallabout Bay. A force of 100 patrolmen from various wards was concentrated at head-quarters ready to march at a moment's notice. One of the Catherine street ferry boats was chartered to transfer the force to the Navy Yard, and at 8 o'clock information was telegraphed from the fourth precinct that the boat was in readiness for that purpose. The men were immediately formed in marching order, and were to have taken up their quarters on the boat, where they were to remain till warned by a preconcerted signal from the Yard that their services were necessary.

Just, however, as the force was about to take their departure from head-quarters, a dispatch was received from President Bowen, who had gone to Brooklyn, countermanding marching orders and representing that everything was quiet.

Capt. Foote expressed himself highly gratified with the measures adopted by the police authorities to render him assistance, but he is of opinion that the force of Marines at his command is amply sufficient to repel any attack which may be made. The policemen were dismissed about 9 o'clock.

It is stated upon good authority that among those to be engaged in the threatened outbreak are a number of workmen, who were recently discharged from the Yard, and to whom the Government is in arrears over two months' pay.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the object of Ex-President Tyler's mission in behalf of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In anticipation of official information of the secession of Georgia, a majority of her Representatives have already signed a letter of withdrawl from the House. Hill and Hardeman have not yet assented.

Gen. Dix states in a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, that after a careful examination of the condition of the Treasury so far as is now practicable, that $20,000,000 will be required to carry on the Government till the 1st of July in addition to the ordinary revenue from all sources and Treasury notes already granted. This amount is provided for in Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill in the shape of a loan which the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be authorized by joint resolution to convert into treasury notes at his discretion. Mr. Cobb's report entirely misrepresented the state of the finances, and even now there may be other heavy liabilities discovered which will swell the aggregate still more.

The party who has undertaken the treasonable job of supplying Mississippi with rifles has been detected in telegraphing to the authorities of that State in regard to that matter. He had nearly, if not quite completed a bargain with an agent of a Northern Rifle Manufacturing Company, when he was exposed.

While a derrick was in use on the dome of the Capitol this morning, the main shaft broke, the falling materially damaging a portion of the cornice of the iron dome, and injuring several workmen, one of them seriously.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Letters received from Paris by the Asia, state that on New Year's Day the Emperor Louis Napoleon, at the official presentation of the diplomatic corps, expressed to Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, the hope that no States had separated, or would separate, from the General Government of the Union. The Emperor also expressed the wish that the United States might long continue a united and prosperous people.

Secretary Dix to-day communicated to the House an important document in reply to Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It gives first the amount of the public debt, a detailed description of the different kinds of debt. Second, the amount and details of the floating and unpaid balances with claims. Third, the amount of acceptances and other acknowledgements of debts by the different departments of the Government. Fourth, the facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury notes. Fifth, the amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to July 1st next, and in this connection the estimated amount from from dues and imports, the public lands and miscellaneous sources up to that date. He estimates the amount necessary prior to July 1st next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000,000, and then suggests measures to raise this money, and among other means refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund, which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury at this time.

The Navy Department has received the resignation of Com. Farrand, who was attached to the Pensacola Navy Yard, and who was among those who in the name of Florida demanded its surrender, and also that of Lieut. Redelaw, who gave the order to haul down the flag of the Union. These resignations were accepted before it was known what part they had acted in the proceedings. Lieut. Eggleston, attached to the steamer Wyandotte, which is in that vicinity, has also forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted.

The story that the President elect is coming to Washington in the early part of February, and that he will be the guest of Senator Trumbell, is not well founded.

From the Rebel States.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 21.—The Convention unanimously adopted the following:

"That lack of unanimity on the passage of the Secession Ordinance indicates a difference of opinion, not as to rights claimed, but as to mode of redress, and it being desirable to give a proper expression to the feeling of all the Convention to sustain the action of the State, therefore,

Resolved, That all voting for or against the passage of the Ordinance will sign the same as a pledge of the unanimous determination of the Convention to sustain and defend the State in this course without regard to individual approval or disapproval.

This was signed by all except twelve. Alex. H. Stephens, Judge Stephens and Gov. Johnson signed the Ordinance.

Grand demonstrations are taking place to-night.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The Convention adjourned to-day. S. R. Mallory was confirmed Judge of Admiralty at Key West.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—[illegible] guns were fired in honor of Secession, and the city is illuminated to-night. The bells are ringing, the military and firemen are parading, &c.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1861.

SENATE.—Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of E. C. Delavan, of Albany, suggesting the appointment of officers in ports of entry to prevent the importation of deleterious liquors; also a memorial of 180 citizens of New York on the state of the country; also another memorial, signed by 18,000 citizens of New York. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented resolutions from the Legislature of Delaware, directing the Representatives and Senators to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented resolutions from the Legislature of Delaware directing the Representative and Senators to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions or some other means of saving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER presented petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions; also the proceedings of a certain meeting in Pennsylvania.

Mr. FITCH moved that the Vice President be authorized to fill vacancies in the Committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT said there was no record in the journal of the absence of any Senator, and he had no notification of the fact and the names were still called on the roll. He would like the Senate to instruct as to whether he should recognize their action.

Mr. FITCH suggested that there were vacancies in the Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee might report the absence so far as the Committees were concerned.

Mr. HALE thought that was the proper way.

Mr. DOUGLAS said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired and do not intend to be here again this session. Hence there are vacancies. Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought his colleague was right. He thought their names should be stricken from the roll and be considered Senators no longer.

Mr. WILSON did not understand that those Senators had resigned as those from South Carolina had done. We could recognize them as temporarily absent, but consider them members of the Senate yet.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if the Senators should come back could any power prevent their voting.

Mr. BENJAMIN contended that the Journal should at least record the fact that the Senators declared that their State had seceded and that they had withdrawn.

Mr. SEWARD said it would be doing them a discourtesy to put the fact on record without also putting the reasons of the Senators. He was entirely opposed to making any entry. The least said is soonest mended. He was for leaving seats for these Senators to resume in their own good time, and hoped the time would not be long before they resumed them.

Mr. FESSENDEN held most decidedly that no State had a right to secede, but the fact is they did resign, whether their reasons were valid or not.

Mr. HUNTER thought the Senators were subject to the call of the Senate, and the only reason for excusing them was that their States had withdrawn, but the Senate could fill vacancies on committees.

Further debate ensued.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD the subject was tabled—32 against 22.

GWIN, LATHAM, SAULSBURY, BIGLER and JOHNSON of Tennessee voted with the Republicans.

Crittenden's resolutions were taken up.

Mr. POWELL argued that a division of the Territories, as proposed by his colleague, was just and equitable, and thought it eminently proper that a settlement should apply to all future acquisitions, so as to take the question out of Congress. He contended that it would in no way encourage fillibustering, for territory could not be acquired in that way. He claimed that the Constitution recognized slavery, and there was no need of advocating protection, for protection was the plain duty of every Government. He said the Senator from Ohio asked what the charges were, and he would repeat a few. One was, bands were organized in the free States to steal property in the South.

Mr. WADE asked for proof. He did not believe a word of it.

Mr. POWELL said the underground railroad was well known. He spoke of a number of slaves carried off. This, if from a foreign country, would be a cause of war. Personal Liberty bills are another cause of complaint. They are a clear violation of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE wanted some specific charge against Ohio, so he could answer it. He was tired of hearing general charges.

Mr. POWELL said the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver up fugitives from justice. The Republicans had elected a President who declared that he wouldn't vote to admit a slave State, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the fact was directly the reverse of what the Senator said.

Mr. POWELL said he would examine, and if wrong, would strike it out of his speech. He had no desire to do injustice.

Mr. BIGLER said that Lincoln had said he would vote against allowing slavery in a Territory.

Mr. POWELL said it amounted to the same thing.

Mr. TRUMBULL read the answer of Lincoln where he said, "I do not now nor never did stand pledged against the admission of slave States into the Union."

Mr. POWELL thought if he wouldn't let slavery go into the Territories we could have no more slave States. He continued if anything is done to save the Union it must come from the Republican side.

Mr. WADE said that the Senator from Virginia (Mason) said that Ohio refused to repeal the Personal Liberty law. He (Wade) didn't believe Ohio had any law which was unconstitutional. He thought the Senator from Virginia was mistaken. The law framed last year gives further security to free people, and when it came up this year was postponed. That was the mistake of the Senator. The law is exactly opposite of what he supposed.

Mr. MASON said he saw no use of the Republicans of Ohio refusing to repeal the law under which Marshal's had been imprisoned.

Mr. WADE said the only law of Ohio was copied almost entirely from the law of Virginia. Such a law ought not to be repealed; he saw no reason for compromise with anybody; there is no organization in Ohio to interfere with slaves. He did not doubt that slaves escaped, but there was no organized company for such purposes.

Mr. MASON said the Governor of Virginia demanded of the Governor of Ohio the surrender of a fugitive who committed murder and arson in Virginia. The Governor of Ohio refused to deliver. It was one of John Brown's company.

Mr. WADE said such refusal was not peculiar to Ohio. It was a vexed question every where.

Mr. DOUGLAS said such cases were common to all States. The first one was in 1791. The Governor of Virginia refused to deliver a fugitive to Pennsylvania. He did not think that such cases could form a subject of complaint now.

After further remarks, Mr. WADE said that all complaints against Ohio came back to one thing: they say all attempts to save the Union must come from us. You who seek to overthrow the Constitution, who say you are about to rebel and wage war, should give some specification where we have offended.

Mr. MASON explained the case in Virginia. It occurred before there was any law in the United States on the subject. The Attorney General of Virginia based his decision on the fact that there was no law authorizing the arrest.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. WHITELY presented resolutions from the State of Delaware, urging the adoption of the Crittendon Compromise.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland gave notice that he would move the resolutions of the Border States Committee as an amendment to the proposition reported from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HARRIS then presented memorials from 17,000 citizens of Maryland, representing every district and county in the State, in favor of the adoption of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the P. M. General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, &c. Mr. Colfax said that he would not have introduced the bill if the Federal Courts had remained intact, but now persons may open the mails and rifle them, and there are no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the Post master refuses to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible. Therefore it became the imperitive duty of the Government to discontinue the postal service when there is no means of protecting it.

Mr. BRANCH wished to offer a substitute covering more ground than was proposed by the bill before the House. The President has communicated to Congress that owing to the existing condition of affairs the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the Select Committee.

Mr. Branch's substitute was then read, viz: "To the end of removing all causes for using force and to prevent the breaking out of civil war, pending the deliberations of Congress on the existing causes of public affairs, all laws of the United States be and they are hereby suspended until the 1st of January, 1862, in and over those States which have heretofore or may previous to said time adopt Ordinances of Secession.

Mr. COLFAX would not accept the substitute.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether it was his (Colfax's) intention to move the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. COLFAX replied in the affirmative.

Mr. DAWES thought the bill was of too much importance to be thus thrust through the House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE raised the question whether the laws could thus be constitutionally suspended. This was a grave inquiry. Was this, as Mr. Colfax stated, a measure of peace or a *piece* of a measure. [Laughter.]

Mr. COLFAX repeated that, in view of the existing revolution, the postal laws could not be executed. No coercion was proposed.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania proposed a substitute authorizing and empowering the President, when he shall deem it necessary, to suspend all laws or parts of laws establishing ports of entry, and the collection districts of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or any other State that has now or may hereafter secede or be in rebellion against the United States, and to continue such suspension until such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of such suspension by proclamation, and such suspension shall commence ten days thereafter. During the suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel, except such as belong to the United States, to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise. If any vessel shall be found violating the provisions of the Act, such vessel and cargo shall be forfeited, one half to the captarer and the other half to the United States; and those on board any such captured vessel, shall be tried before any Admiralty Court having jurisdiction. The President shall also have power to suspend all laws establishing Post Offices and Post Routes in any of the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the lines of such States, except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal State. The mail shall not be opened in a rebellious State; and it is further provided that the President have power to use the army and navy for the prevention of the law. The consideration of the bill was then postponed till Thursday week.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. BINGHAM denied that any State could by any appliance, separate from the rest, or that any State could strike down the unity of the Government that makes us one people. In regard to the seizure of forts, arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the Executive, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged Constitution and laws. He opposed the measure recommended by the majority Committee in toto. He wouldn't vote for the admission of New Mexico until she repeals her unjust slave code.

Mr. CLEMENS believed before God that slavery would be crucified if this unhappy controversy ends in the dissolution of the Union. If not crucified, it will have the death rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason can be carried on. There was a brave and holy minority in the slave States. Lazarus is not dead, but sleepeth. He asked no favors for the South, but demanded that justice only that springs from honest magnanimity. North Carolina, which first proclaimed independence, and Virginia which gave birth to it, were both allied to Massachusetts. He believed there yet lingered a patriotism which will save the country whose glory belongs to us all.

Will you be appealed to to step forward in a spirit which made our fathers illustrious, and not shut out every access to sympathy. Mr. Clemens showed that the law of population governed the question. It was population and capital the South wanted, not territory. He showed the object of the Southern Confederacy was to open the African slave trade. The South out of the Union will never be able to secure as much territory as he could hold in his hand. It was reported that the South were sending commissioners to Europe to effect an alliance against their brothers in language and lineage. If the South would take the Constitution of the United States as a provisional government, the Cotton States will have legislative power over the Border States, which will be bound hand and foot to a policy, as they even were under our Constitution, intensified fifty times.

Several gentlemen moved that Mr. Clemens have leave to continue his remarks beyond the hour for debate.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

Much confusion ensued, which soon subsided.

Mr. WASHBURN of Wisconsin advocated the minority report from the Committee of thirty-three, made by himself. He was opposed to giving slavery a guarantee in the Constitution, and to the admission of New Mexico.

Adjourned.

Grand Union Demonstration at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The American flag ordered by the Legislature a few days ago was unfurled from the dome of the Capitol this afternoon. The entire military force, fire department, and an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present, and as the stars and stripes were run up, were welcomed by the booming of cannon and the wild and patriotic huzzas from the assembled multitude. Hon. Henry S. Lane, Ex-Governor Hammond, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and Governor Morton, made patriotic Union-loving speeches. The speakers representing both political parties, severally claimed that Indiana was true to the Constitution and the Union, and would stand by and protect the American flag through every emergency, and would respect and do justice to every section of the Union. Miss Caroline Richings was introduced to the audience and sung the Star Spangled Banner, which was received with immense, enthusiastic applause.

A Union Petition from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Union petition in Boston has received nearly 14,000 signatures. A special committee will probably leave today with the document for Washington.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate a joint special committee has been appointed to consider the expediency of amending the City Charter, that the police may be appointed by the State authorities.

In the House the Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to inquire whether any munitions of war are being manufactured and sold in this Commonwealth to persons residing in, or to the authorities or their agents, of States having seceded or threatening to secede from the Union.

Union Meeting in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—A Union meeting to-night endorsed the Crittenden resolutions, recommending a vote of the State on the same; also recommended the appointment of State Commissioners to Washington.

Resolutions disapproving of the rebellion at the South and approving the President's course, opposing conciliatory measures while the Government was defied, were ruled out by the chairman, and another meeting organized outside, which passed them.

Union Petition from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The following gentlemen compose the committee to bear the Union petition from Boston to Washington: Hon. Edward Everett, Chairman, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, Hon. Edward E. Tobey, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and Hon. Charles Woodbury. The Committee starts to-morrow.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—Gov. Letcher today communicated to the Legislature the coercion resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio, with a message saying that the sending of such resolutions to the slaveholding States can have no other effect than to excite fresh feelings of resentment, inflame existing prejudices, increase the present difficulties, and embarrass, if not defeat, all efforts that are now being made to adjust the controversy between the North and the South. He suggests the propriety of sending, as a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio, his refusal to surrender Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, when demanded by the authorities of this Commonwealth as fugitives from justice. Laid on the table by a small majority.

The Senate to-day debated the Million Defense bill, pending which an adjournment was carried.

Seizure of Rebel Arms and Ammunition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Thirty cases of muskets, containing two dozen each, and a considerable quantity of ball and powder, were seized by the police on board the steamer Monticello, when about leaving this afternoon for Savannah.

Fifty U. S. troops were brought to Fort Hamilton from West Point to-day.

A son of Abraham Lincoln, President elect, visited the Broker's Board to-day.

It is said a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Bigler says there is no chance for the passage of his proposition by the Senate.

Patriotic Military Movements.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Burlington Rifle Company held Saturday, the 19th inst., resolutions were passed unanimously offering the services of the Company to the Governor of the State and for augmenting the force to 100 men. A resolution was also passed petitioning for 60 stand of arms in addition to those already in the possession of the Company. Lists for the enlistment of volunteers in the Company have been placed at six different places in the city.

The Burlington Blues voted on Friday evening last to offer their services to the Governor in case of civil war, for the support of the laws and the defence of the Stars and Stripes.

Maryland and Secession.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A special Baltimore dispatch to the *Times* says the secession of Georgia has struck a melancholy blow to the hopes of Maryland. If Virginia secedes, and Congress passes no compromise soon, the people are preparing to convene a Convention and withdraw before the 4th of March. She will follow the lead of Virginia, however. It is understood that the Governor will call a Convention if Virginia withdraws.

Hon. T. O. Howe nominated for Senator of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—A Republican caucus met at 8 P. M. to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Durkee's term. First ballot—Timothy O. Howe 52, C. C. Washburne 36, blank 3. Mr. Howe was declared unanimously nominated.

Emigration Expected to Canada from the United States.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—Mr. Bowers, the newly elected Mayor, in his speech last night to the Council, stated that large accessions to our population might soon be expected on account of the troubles in the States, and recommended such a policy in regard to taxation, &c., as will especially favor such emigration.

Kentucky on Coercion.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The House yesterday passed, 87 against 6, the resolutions offered by Ewing of Logan county, declaring, in view of men and money tendered by several Northern States to the General Government, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will regard such an invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

Louisiana Convention.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22.—Members of the Convention are crowding the town. The secession sentiment prevails. Various reports are in circulation regarding the coming troops from the North.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law, 21 against 9. In the House, the subject was warmly discussed and postponed till Thursday.

From Pike's Peak.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—A quartz mill has been commenced on Clear Creek, to run 100 stamps water power. Hurlbut & Co.'s six stamp mill at Gold Dirt Digging, took out in a few days over two months, $11,526.94. One sluice on same lead, in seventeen days, took out $2,220. Times said to be improving in the mines. People daily starting for San Francisco, and as many are now returning discouraged.

Railroad Accident.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Jan. 22.—A cattle train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, consisting of fourteen cars, last night broke through a bridge between Bellows Falls and Chesterville. Five cars went through, killing 50 sheep and 4 cattle. No injury was sustained by the men on the train.

From the Plains.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 22.—Very cold here yesterday—14 below zero. About 5 inches snow. Coach C. O. C. Express passed for St. Joseph at 3:30 P. M., with four passengers.

Shipwreck.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The ship Hartly, from New Orleans for Boston, went ashore on the 20th ult., on Sandy Cay, and on the 22d ult. was burned. 1500 bales of cotton were saved.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Marathon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship Marathon, from Liverpool at 6 P. M. of the 8th, arrived at 10 A. M.

Financial matters form the chief feature of her news. The action of the Bank of England on Monday, was sudden and unexpected. Consols fell one-half, Railroad securities considerably more, and commerce was generally checked. It is believed that the American News and the position of the Bank of France, were the main incentives.

The Bank of France on Tuesday followed the example of the Bank of England, and advanced its rate from 5½ @7 per cent. There was no pressure for discount.

LONDON.—The weather in England continued most severe. Snow was still falling when the Marathon started.

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile for Liverpool, which put into Crook Haven on the 4th, ran ashore, but after cutting away all her masts was got off.

The Paris Bourse was depressed; closed on the 7th at [illegible].

The *Daily News* announces that the French Government offered to withdraw its ships from Gaeta, provided the Sardinians discontinued firing, till the 18th or 19th inst., after which it is understood the bombardment by sea may commence.

It is asserted that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

One of the Ministers in the Saxon Chambers asserted that all the Federal Governments were ready to act in accordance with Prussia in the Danish question, and, if necessary, take the field.

A questionable report that eleven English and seven French gun-boats were wrecked in a hurricane on the Peiho, is prevalent, but unconfirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the English Government sent a strong note to the French Government against the occupation of Syria any longer than is warranted by treaty with the Porte.

Three new iron cased ships are ordered to be commenced at Toulon.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondence says by the beginning of March, France will possess an army of 140,000 men, ready to march at a few hours' notice, beside the Imperial Guard, 40,000 strong, kept on a war footing. In addition 400,000 men are under arms, unbrigaded in the garrisons of the Empire.

From New Mexico—Great Battle with the Indians—50 killed.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 22.—New Mexican mail with dates to the 21st Dec. arrived this evening, bringing all back mails. Business in Santa Fe dull. The news from the plains is important.

About 18 days ago Maj. Crittenden, with his command from Fort Union, came across a large band of Kiowa Indians near Simeon Spring, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, and amongst them their notorious chief Santauk. They burnt up 100 lodges and took all their ponies, provisions, &c. None of Crittenden's command were even wounded. Weather pleasant to Council Grove, from there snow very deep.

More Blockading.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—A battery of sixteen thirty-two pounders is being erected here. A manufactory of cannon and shells is to be established.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamship Bienville arrived to-day from Havana the 18th. No news.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The Boilers is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 505	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
8 "	[illegible]	25 "	1,[illegible]
10 "	[illegible]	30 "	1,[illegible]
12 "	[illegible]	35 "	[illegible]
15 "	1,100	40 "	[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address Box 274. oc27-ly

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr. John S. Buchanan, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 51 Lake street.

In retiring from business we desire to return our thanks to our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and recommend our successor as in every way entitled to their confidence and esteem.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN,

(Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.)

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Cloth, Seives, &c. No. 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

F. L. HONORE, Salesman. ja11-d&3w

GIFFARD'S PATENT

Self-Acting Water Injector,

FOR FEEDING BOILERS

Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 181 Lake street.

TO PASSENGERS GOING EAST.

TAKE NOTICE.

Fare Reduced.

On and after January 15th, 1861, and until further notice the fare from Chicago to Cleveland will be only $5.50. Tickets at these rates (good for three days) can be procured ONLY at the Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at the Depot. The regular fare from Cleveland to New York is only $14, and to Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East, in like proportion.

GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.

Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1861.

VALENTINES FOR 1861.

CIRCULAR TO THE TRADE.

McNALLY & CO.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have arranged for supplying Valentines for the coming season at very low rates. Their assortment is the largest ever brought to Chicago, and comprises everything desirable, at prices from one cent upwards.

For the convenience of dealers, they continue to keep their five, ten and fifteen dollar lots, each of which contains a complete assortment, suitable for the trade in small towns. To larger dealers, the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, please address

McNALLY & CO.,

Booksellers and Wholesale News Agents,

81 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES McDONNELL,

Sole Agent for the sale of

ALCOHOL,

Manufactured by

BRANDARMOUR & HIGBIE, Peoria, Ill.
PEORIA ALCOHOL WORKS, do.
G. C. PAOLI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale dealer in Highwines, Camphene, Burning Fluid and Whiskies of all kinds.

G. C. PAOLI & CO'S

PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS,

From proof to 20 per cent. superior to any other article offered in this market, always on hand in quantities to suit the trade, at the lowest market price.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 221 Lake street, and 2[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

BUY THE GENUINE.

Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.

The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York. J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

THE CRISES LECTURE.—The Riddle of the National Crises Unraveled, and the Great Crises Sermon—National Repentance or the Sword—will be delivered by JEHIAL S. BURT, in the Metropolitan Hall, The Lecture Saturday Evening, Jan. 26, at 7 o'clock. The Sermon Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 27th, at 3 o'clock. Come and hear. Admittance to Lecture 25 cents.

100 Bbls. CRANBERRIES in prime order, for sale by NEWELL SNOW, corner Clark and Madison streets.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, Brushes, and Window Glass, Varnishes and Japan of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.

THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

TO PORK PACKERS.—We are prepared to render, on owner's account, Hogs Heads, Raw or Pork Trimmings, in the most approved manner. Charges moderate.

MITCHELL & ZAHM.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR'S worth of Boots and Shoes for sale. Will take half cash, and balance in real estate. Address P. O. Box 3[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—An honest, industrious laboring man, with a family, is anxious to obtain employment at any moderate compensation. Will do any laboring work. Please call at Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH. L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

For Sale.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—An old established, well known and very favorably located Hotel in Chicago for sale cheap. The interest of Furniture will be sold at a bargain to a good one. Address Drawer 3[illegible].

FOR SALE—For $1,500 cash, one-half of one of the best paying country newspaper establishments in Illinois. As editorial duties only will be required, it is not necessary that the purchaser should be a practical printer, but he must be a good Republican. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Tribune.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, [illegible] horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of R. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or J. JONES, JR. & CO., 221 South Water st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

A HOUSE AND LOT

On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.

PRICE, $2,000.

Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. L. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street.

TITLE PERFECT.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A very desirable Stock Farm of seven hundred acres, to let for a term of years either with or without stock. Address Box 823.

TO RENT—A first-class three story brick house, with stone front, and all modern improvements, No. 49 South May street between Washington and Madison. Will sell or rent part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3[illegible].

TO RENT.—The three story brick house, No. 52 Buffalo street, with water, gas and all other modern improvements. Call at J. L. MARSHALL'S Room, No. 5 (upstairs) at No. 87 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Those two, first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie Avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling fronts and good cellars east front with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST—Between Marine Bank and the Post Office, about 11 o'clock this day, a Savings Deposit Book No. 400, for $[illegible] Marine Bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering the book to the owner at 243 Superior street, (up stairs).

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Friday evening, Jan. 18th, 1861, a white and yellow spotted Pointer Dog. Five Dollars will be paid for returning him to No. 201 West Harrison street, Chicago, Ill. ARTHUR MEGLADE.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

Art-Union.

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION DISTRIBUTION,

ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG

Eight Hundred Subscribers!!!

A proportion of Gifts unprecedented in the annals of Art-Union Distributions.

There have been added to the list of the FORTY-SEVEN GIFTS the following Works, viz:

One Cameo, by Volk, valued at	$ 40.00
Two Oil Paintings by Tracy, with gilt frames, one valued at $50, the other at $30	80.00
Twenty-Five Oil Paintings representing scenes in Europe and America, by Beard, Volk, with beautiful oval gilt frames, valued at $10 each	250.00
Twenty-Five of Volk's Cabinet Busts of Hon. A. Lincoln, valued at $1.50 each	37.50

Making FIFTY-THREE EXTRA GIFTS without increasing the original number or price of the tickets, and without withdrawing any work from the original gift list.

Every purchaser of a distribution ticket receives, on payment of $3, one large Photograph of the principal gift—The Statue of "Young Washington"—or a Chromo Lithographic View of Chicago. Also a season ticket of admission with family to the FINE ART EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary (where may be seen all of the Gifts) now open at Hesler's Gallery, No. 113 Lake street.

The Exhibition and drawing for the works will be continued to February.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

58 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO 58

Post Office Box 129.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST,

103 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 103

Just east of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or consultation work.

P. O. Box 2841.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES.

All the best styles of Genuine London Brushes and a great variety of Paris make with Plain and Fancy Handles.

HAIR BRUSHES,

HAIR BRUSHES,

Low & Son's Goswell & Co. and other makes of English Hair Brushes.

PARIS BUFFALO HORN,

PARIS TORTOISE SHELL BACKS.

Rose Wood and Satin Wood, fancy and plain of every description at lowest prices.

SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries.

No. 94 Lake st., op. Tremont House.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE

RELIABLE MEDICINES

At Low Cash Prices,

Can have their orders promptly filled by sending them to

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE.

J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal,

Corner Lake and Lasalle street, open day and evening. Life Scholarship, $25. For Circulars address Principal.

LAWYERS.—The subscriber wishes to buy a second set of

THE ILLINOIS REPORTS.

Will not object to buying odd volumes of SCAMMON'S, GILMAN'S or PECK'S REPORTS. Address, with price, &c., "Reports," P. O. Box 2841.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its

Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, who was commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in Reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 2[illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET.

(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)

Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 217 Kinzie street, Chicago.

G. W. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. S. F. W. HALL.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 176 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. S. STORE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co, Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 2[illegible] South Water street.

A. S. NEELY. S. S. LAWRENCE. W. T. WHEELER.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S. S. Cook County Court, February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel F. Gurney, [illegible] Lawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. David B. Geyst and John L. Demick. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given to the said David B. Geyst and John L. Demick that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court, dated the [illegible] day of December, 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel F. Gurney, [illegible] Lawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against the estate of the said David B. Geyst and John L. Demick, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-[illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said David B. Geyst and John L. Demick shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel F. Gurney, [illegible] Lawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. H. GILMAN, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-[illegible], made by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, [illegible] of the City of New York, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Mortgages, on Pages 238 [illegible] Sheboygan, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL P. BENSON, [illegible]

December 18th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Albert Amory et al. vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Robert A. Oliver.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Lewis D. Hoard, Master in Chancery of said Superior Court, will on [illegible] January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M. of this day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert A. Oliver, of, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at the northeast corner of Section [illegible] [illegible] with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated December 18th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, did heretofore mortgage unto the undersigned, [illegible], of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage deed dated [illegible] A. D. 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, May 12th, 1854, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, Page 250, certain premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain note given by said Sherman for five hundred dollars, dated July [illegible] A. D. 1853, also of a note for nineteen hundred dollars, dated February 1st, A. D. 1853, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of April, A. D. 1853; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual installments of interest, which have fallen due on said [illegible] and I have therefore elected to declare the whole of the sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in the said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the third day of January, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title, and interest of said mortgagor in and to the premises described in said mortgage, which are described as follows: seventeen (17), in block number fifteen (15), [illegible] Roberts & Stores' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, [illegible] [illegible] heirs and assigns thereto.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 3d, A. D. 1860. JOHN B. FORTER, [illegible]

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible] Thomas Hughes, Samuel Hughes and Joseph R. Henshaw. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and Joseph R. Henshaw, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph R. Henshaw, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on [illegible] that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of October next (1861) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph R. Henshaw shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1860, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, made by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000) payable five years after date [illegible] at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the tenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1860.

The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the first day of February, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, January 18th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Joseph Arthers did make, execute and deliver to Simeon Beaver his certain indenture mortgage of [illegible] west half (½) of the southwest (¼) of section [illegible] in township No. (4) north and of range No. (4) west, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, except one (1) lot off the north end of said land, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, January 10th, A. D. 1861. JAMES BOYD, Trustee.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Jonas C. Hearts, et al. vs. Andrew J. Brown, Harvey B. Hurd, Paul Cornell, ward B. Hurd, Joseph Peram, Edmund D. Taylor, E. Runkle, John L. Low, Elizabeth Peram, Palmer, Caleb Shaw, W. Bragwash, Franklin son, and Alexander T. Stewart, John T. [illegible] Warden and George Fox, surviving [illegible], H. Burrows, deceased, def'ts. In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that I, Lewis D. Hoard, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois. L. D. HOARD, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, January 7th, 1861.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—The Propeller Steamer MICHIGAN, with her [illegible] Tackle and Apparel, will be sold at public auction at the store of H. W. Newberry & Co., Detroit on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1861. The above steamer was thoroughly repaired in winter of 1860, and is now in good condition.

TERMS—One-half cash, and residue in twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale.

H. W. & W. C. NEWBERRY, Executors of Estate of [illegible]

Detroit, January 11th, 1861.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 22 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co., New York; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 183 1-2 South Water Street.

T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—[illegible] Kaas will attend to the cleaning of privies, removing of stable manures, and all other filth [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.

SENATOR HARLAN'S SPEECH.

The able speech of Senator Harlan of Iowa, on the National crisis, somewhat condensed by our Washington correspondent, will be found on the third page of this paper.

THE CITY CHARTER.

It has been rumored for some time past that a bill was about to be introduced in the Legislature making several important amendments to our city charter, such as creating a Board of Police Commissioners somewhat on the plan of the Metropolitan police commission of New York, merging the present Street, Water and Sewerage Commissioners in a Board of Public Works, extending the boundaries of the city, increasing the number of wards, providing for biennial instead of annual elections, consolidating the city debt, etc. Now these amendments may be desirable, or they may not, according as they are drawn and incorporated in the measure. We shall not undertake to discuss them until we are permitted to see them. We are prepared to say, however, that we are opposed to the whole business of tinkering with the city charter, without letting the people know what is proposed to be done. The amendments may be very good or very bad—the objection lies equally against them that they are kept in the dark during one-third of the legislative session. Some of the rumored reforms strike us as being desirable, but we caution the Legislature against enacting any law in the premises until all the citizens whose interests are to be affected by it have had time to become fully acquainted with its provisions.

A Horse of Another Color.

The following memorial to Congress was in circulation among our business men yesterday with several hundred signatures attached. It petitions and signatures are to rule the day, we can guarantee five names to the following for every one which can be secured in favor of engrafting the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution of the United States:

"The undersigned citizens of Chicago, being in favor of a continuance of the Union, under the Constitution as it is, and the laws as they are, are opposed to making any concessions to our brethren of the South *while they are arrayed in rebellion to the Constitution, the Union and the laws.* We are opposed to any amendments to the Constitution, but are in favor of hearing from our Southern brethren *their particular grievances* after they become law-abiding citizens, and return to their allegiance, and of righting them wherever and whenever it is in our power."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Revenue and Currency Questions.

THE ELECTION IN THE QUINCY DISTRICT.

Fresh Arrivals at the Republican Mecca.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE REVENUE LAW.

In the SENATE this morning, on the return of the amended House bill to transfer $200,000 from the two-mill tax fund to the revenue fund, the question being, shall the Senate recede from its amendment, which was to cut down the $200,000 to $50,000 and issue bonds therefor, an animated debate sprung up, during which Senators Marshall and Mace gave the outline of a plan for amending the Revenue law and refunding the State debt, which, with some modifications, will probably be adopted by the General Assembly. It is as follows: that all State taxes except the school tax be collected for 1861 and 1862 half a mill only for State purposes. This with the half mill of the two-mill tax fund now on hand, and the taxes for 1860, now being collected, will provide for all the expenses of the State government for two years, finish the Penitentiary, pay the interest on the State debt, and leave some $500,000 in the Treasury. This policy, it was argued, would save over two and a half millions in taxes for the next two years. These propositions also embody a plan for an issue of new inscribed bonds, to run twenty years, with which to retire the present outstanding State debt of $[illegible],000. This would allow the two-mill fund of $500,000, now in the treasury, and that to be collected in the taxes of 1860, to be applied to general revenue purposes. The discussion was continued in the afternoon, during which the Democracy indicated their opposition to the measure *in toto*, in which they were joined by several Republicans, on constitutional grounds; and the Senate refused to recede from its amendment, and the bill was sent back to the House. This discussion is of the more importance, since there is not a dollar in the Treasury to meet the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, and already there are $50,000 of Auditor's warrants outstanding. The bill will be sent back to the Senate, a Committee of Conference will be appointed, and the result is inevitable, that the two mill tax fund will have to be appropriated for revenue purposes. The people have to thank the extravagance of the Democracy of the last General Assembly for this state of things.

The Senate adjourned over by joint resolution to Monday next at 10 o'clock.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The HOUSE was occupied all the forenoon in a debate to postpone the consideration of the bill which provides that the common currency of the State shall be received in the payment of all taxes. Its consideration was finally put off to Monday next. Had a vote been taken on the passage of the bill to-day, it would have received from 40 to 50 votes. Many members from the North and the South come here pledged to advocate the passage of the bill, and many are of themselves conscientiously in favor of it. Add to this the outside influence of the Wild Cat bankers who desire to have their currency endorsed, and thus get a large share of the influence in favor of it. The debate was not on the merits of the bill, but on the propriety of giving time for further consideration.

THE TWO MILL TAX.

In the afternoon Mr. Church, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill to regulate the collection of the two mill tax for the years 1861 and 1862. This bill will probably become a law.

The House was occupied the balance of the day in going through the orders and in the introduction of bills. Three hundred bills have already been introduced into the House, and one hundred into the Senate, nine-tenths of which are local and special. Three only have been signed by the Governor, and less than twenty have passed both houses. Seventeen of the forty-two days of the session have expired. Five hundred more are likely to be offered, and of the 1,000 not more than half are likely to pass.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY.

Seeing this state of things, a resolution was offered by Mr. Scammon declaring that the House would continue in session as many days after the expiration of the [illegible] day, as to close this week, which was carried, and the House adjourned till Monday next at 9 o'clock.

GOV. WOOD FOR SENATOR.

Gov. Wood has consented to run for Senator in the Quincy District, and it is understood his name will be put in nomination by the Democracy.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is here from St. Louis, and W. N. Gitt, Esq., from Virginia. A delegation from all the border Slave States, including Tennessee, is daily expected. The object is to have a friendly conference, and to present to Mr. Lincoln the condition of public sentiment in these States.

ANOTHER CAMERON RAID.

Another battalion of Cameron men arrived to-day. Their names are H. Gala Smith, [illegible] Parker, Charles Adams and Peter [illegible]. Mr. Fayal is connected with the leading German paper of Pennsylvania. In addition, the arrivals are those of several prominent politicians of the country, who ask the majority of the Press to have their names [illegible].